

## Ex-Officer in Salvador Links Top Officials to Death Squads

### D'Aubuisson and Former Defense Minister Are Named

By Stephen Kinzer  
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A former Salvadoran military official has implicated high-ranking Salvadoran officials and civilians in acts of terrorism, including Roberto d'Aubuisson, a leading candidate for El Salvador's presidency.

The former official, who has served at the highest level of the security police in El Salvador, has given members of the U.S. Congress extensive information on what he says are the inner workings of Salvadoran death squads, how and why they were formed, who directs and pays them and who selects their victims.

He is believed to be the first officer with experience in the highest councils of the Salvadoran government to accuse fellow officers publicly of violent political crimes.

It was not possible to obtain independent verification of the accusations by the officer, who asked to remain anonymous because of fear of reprisals. But Senator Paul E. Topping, a Massachusetts Democrat who spoke with him, says he will seek a Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigation, and Representative James M. Shannon, another Massachusetts Democrat, says he is confident of the man's veracity.

"He knew things that only someone who had access to the high command would know," Mr. Shannon said. "He has the names and facts to substantiate what a lot of people have been saying."

These were among his allegations:

- The network of death squads was shaped by leading Salvadoran officials, including Colonel Nicolas Carranza, chief of the Treasury Police, and former Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia, and is still guided by senior officials.
- The man who organized and continues to direct the squads is Mr. d'Aubuisson, a former army major.
- Mr. d'Aubuisson continued to receive a military salary through the late 1970s, despite official accounts that he had been dismissed from the army.
- Money for rightist terror activity in El Salvador comes from Sal-



Eugenio Vides Casanova

for even the moderate left, calling the Christian Democrats Communist-oriented and corrupt and declaring them as great a threat to the country as Mr. d'Aubuisson and Colonel Carranza.

He said he had known Mr. d'Aubuisson for many years and considered him an "anarchic psychopath." He added a fear that "uncontrollable violence" will consume El Salvador if Mr. d'Aubuisson is elected, and that this fear was one of the factors that led him to divulge closely held secrets.

Allegations that death squads in El Salvador are tied to high military officers have been made before and have been cited by some congressional critics of the Reagan administration's policy in El Salvador.

In recent months the administration has made new appeals to Salvadoran leaders to press for an end to death squad activity.

The Salvadoran military command has publicly denounced the death squads, and military leaders have denied allegations that they are connected to violent acts.

"The death squads must disappear forever to prove our determination to combat them and our faith in the democratic process," General Vides Casanova said in November.

But according to the Salvadoran now sharing information with Congress, General Vides Casanova and other important Salvadoran officers have ordered or covered up acts of political violence.

He said he had personal knowledge of the crimes because his government post had put him in direct contact with top military leaders. His office, he said, received sensitive information detailing the officers' participation in violence and that his agents sometimes monitored the development of assassination plots formulated by officers.

The present structure of rightist terror in El Salvador, according to the former official, grew out of a power struggle that broke out between reformist and conservative military factions in 1979.

Mr. d'Aubuisson was supposedly out of the army at this time, but according to the former official he was still receiving a salary. In fact, he said, Mr. d'Aubuisson received a

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Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, reviewing an honor guard in Beirut, where he arrived for talks on the future of French troops in the peacekeeping force.

## U.S., Noting Chernenko Speech, Is Considering New Overtures

By Bernard Gwertzman  
 New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior Reagan administration officials say that remarks by the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, seem to reflect increased interest in exploring President Ronald Reagan's call for a more constructive dialogue.

The officials said Saturday that a high-level review was under way on whether Washington should make new overtures toward Moscow.

Arthur A. Hartman, the ambassador to the Soviet Union, was recalled for the discussions, and Mr. Chernenko's comments, calling for "real actions" by Washington instead of just words, "obviously will be taken account of," an official said.

Mr. Chernenko's nationally televised address Friday was the most substantive and extensive he has made since he took power as general

secretary of the Communist Party last month after the death of Yuri V. Andropov. The address was studied carefully by policymakers and intelligence analysts Friday and Saturday.

The consensus was that, although the 72-year-old leader offered no dramatic new ideas and although he included some harsh comments about U.S. policy, he sounded more conciliatory than either Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko or Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, who have also spoken recently as part of a series of pre-election speeches by the unopposed candidates to the Supreme Soviet.

The administration specialists noted that Mr. Chernenko had mentioned the value of "détente," a word that is not often used these days. He also took direct note of agreements with the Russians, and of the more conciliatory tone of U.S. remarks about the Soviet Union in recent weeks.

"The U.S. administration has lately begun to make peaceably

sounding statements, urging us to enter a dialogue," Mr. Chernenko said. He added that "assurances of its good intentions can be taken seriously only if they are substantiated with real actions."

"As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has always been for a search for mutually acceptable practical solutions to concrete questions for the benefit of both countries, for the benefit of peace," he said.

This led the State Department to issue the following official comment Friday: "We do take note of Mr. Chernenko's affirmation that the Soviet Union is committed to dialogue with the U.S. and the search for mutually acceptable practical solutions."

"We welcome this public statement on his part, which appears to be consistent with the president's call for a more constructive U.S.-Soviet dialogue in his Jan. 16 speech."

"We have also said that it is time to back up statements with deeds," the department continued.

"The president has made clear that we are ready and willing to sit down with the Soviets in a good-faith effort to resolve some of the real problems now before our two

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Beirut Factions Agree on Truce, End of Treaty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Lebanon's warring factions reached a "real" cease-fire agreement Sunday and in return President Amin Gemayel will announce the scrapping of the May 17 troop withdrawal accord with Israel, a government spokesman said.

Mr. Gemayel is to meet Monday with his caretaker cabinet, which resigned Feb. 5, and announce his decision to abrogate the U.S.-sponsored pact, the spokesman said.

The cease-fire, designed to get rebel militiamen off Beirut streets, so the Green Line separating the capital into its Moslem and Christian halves can be reopened, took effect at 10 P.M. Sunday, the government spokesman said.

"This time it's final and real," he said. "Militiamen will gradually be withdrawn."

The heavy fighting that has rocked Beirut and nearby mountain villages began dying down about a half hour before the cease-fire took effect.

The persistent crash of rocket and mortar fire and the steady clatter of automatic weapons that has kept much of the city awake the past two nights gave way to occasional snip and snarl fire.

Nabih Berri, who heads the Shiite Moslem Amal militia that has been occupying a large portion of West Beirut since the collapse of the Lebanese Army on Feb. 6, would play the main role in getting all militiamen off the streets, the spokesman said.

Foreign Minister Elias Salem met with Mr. Berri and Walid Jumblatt, the Druze Moslem leader, in Damascus on Sunday to hammer out the militia withdrawal plan.

Mr. Berri said after the meeting that he, Mr. Jumblatt and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria had agreed on a formula for scrapping the accord with Israel.

"This agreement provides for the declaration of an abrogation by the Lebanese president, Amin Gemayel, and the Lebanese cabinet without the need for abrogation by the Parliament," he said.

He said the proposal was being conveyed to Mr. Gemayel by Mr. Salem and Mr. Jumblatt's envoy, Jean Obeid, who left for Beirut after talks with Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam of Syria.

The Lebanese and Syrian presidents held talks in Damascus last week on scrapping the agreement. Abrogation of the accord would be a major concession to Syria and its allies in the Lebanese Moslem

opposition. Syria has refused to withdraw its troops from Lebanon until the Israeli pull out and has made abrogation of the treaty the condition for allowing Lebanese reconciliation talks to resume in Geneva.

Opposition sources said the talks, which were adjourned in November, were likely to start Thursday or Friday.

Syria and the Moslem opposition rejected the May accord because it provided for Israeli troops to take part in joint patrols of southern Lebanon. But opposition sources said last week that they agreed Lebanon should give Israel security considerations.

In Beirut, meanwhile, Mr. Gemayel and Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, discussed a French troop withdrawal from Beirut.

The 1,250 French soldiers are the last remnant of a four-nation Western peacekeeping force. Diplomatic sources in Paris said Mr. Cheysson was seeking guarantees that withdrawing them would not lead to renewed fighting over their front-line positions.

After a two-hour meeting at the presidential palace outside Beirut, Mr. Cheysson said the French withdrawal was one of the most important elements in his consultations with Mr. Gemayel, but he gave no indication of when the pullout might begin.

(UPI Reuters)

### 15 Israelis Injured

An Israeli military spokesman said 15 Israeli soldiers were injured Sunday by three guerrilla bombs and a land mine explosion in southern Lebanon. United Press International reported.

The bombs in the port city of Sidon went off within minutes of each other in an apparently well-planned and well-timed attack.

"Two explosive charges were laid on the dock and the third on a boat," the spokesman said. "They blew up when an Israeli Army force was on the dock for routine activity."

Eleven soldiers were wounded by the blasts, one seriously, he said. Israel Radio reported that one Lebanese was killed and three others were wounded. The military spokesman said a few Lebanese were hurt in the blasts.

Later, an Israeli armored personnel carrier went over a land mine near Baalbek, just east of Lake Karoun, the spokesman said. Four soldiers were wounded.

## Tehran Called Unlikely To Close Hormuz Strait

By Drew Middleton  
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. and NATO intelligence officials say they doubt that Iran, now in its 42nd month of war with Iraq, will make good on its repeated threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, through which much of the oil for Japan and Western Europe is shipped.

But if Iran tries, the officials say, its ability to block the waterway is limited, especially in view of Washington's professed determination to keep it open and the naval task force the United States has in the area. Iran has warned that it will close the strait if Iraq tries to block Iran's oil-transport system.

"No rational government would try to close the strait," an official said. "But, as recent history has shown, we're not dealing with a rational government, so the possibility exists that they will."

One possibility raised by intelligence officials and oil analysts is that Iran could effectively close the strait, at least temporarily, by sinking one or more oil tankers, thereby intimidating shippers and greatly driving up insurance rates.

The officials say the major military question now is which way the war will go: whether it will expand into an air-sea conflict waged largely by Iraq against Iran's oil installations in and near the Gulf, or whether this spring and summer will see a continuation of major

Iran says an Iraqi plane attacked its Kharg Island oil terminal but was shot down. Page 2.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Iranian ground attacks against the long Iraqi frontier line.

An air-sea war is potentially the most serious threat to the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the officials say, because it could conceivably move the Iranians to close the strait.

Iran has assembled an air-sea force at Bandar Abbas on its side of the strait. British sources report that a squadron of destroyers, frigates, and corvettes is on station and that the ships are supported by about 60 aircraft, all American planes purchased before the Iranian revolution ended.

Most U.S. and NATO intelligence analysts say it is unlikely that the Iranian force would be capable of checking the U.S. aircraft-carrier battle group operating just east of the strait and the four U.S. Navy ships in the Gulf. British and French squadrons are also in the Arabian Sea.

The navigable width of the Strait of Hormuz is about 12 miles (about 19 kilometers), and tanker traffic normally moves along two channels, one channel for each direction and each about two miles wide.

To block these channels with ships appears impracticable to NATO naval officials. They said mining the waterway would probably be the Iranians' last resort. Iran is known to have a large stock of World War II mines. But naval intelligence sources say these could be easily swept by helicopter.

Furthermore, Iran's willingness to close a waterway through which its own exports and imports move is in doubt. So is Iraq's ability to fight a successful air-sea war that might lead the Iranians to try to close the waterway.

Iraq's assertions last week that it bombed Kharg Island, the Iranian oil terminal at the northern end of the Gulf, are generally believed in the intelligence community to have been grossly exaggerated. Attacks

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



TIME TO VOTE — Konstantin U. Chernenko voted Sunday in Moscow in the elections for the Supreme Soviet. Standing behind him is a security man. Page 2.

## Moroccan Farmers Exempted From Taxes for This Century

The Associated Press

RABAT, Morocco — King Hassan II has announced that Moroccan farmers, who have been hurt by years of drought, will be exempt from paying taxes until the end of the century.

In a speech marking the Festival of the Throne, Morocco's national holiday, the king said Saturday that he had made the decision to help farmers "overcome the great difficulties caused by inadequate rainfall."

Morocco's rural population, estimated at 60 percent of the country's 24 million inhabitants, has suffered from periods of drought for more than a decade.

Government sources said the tax exemption would reduce the government's revenue by less than 10 percent. A spokesman said that the government expected farmers to invest their tax savings in developing their farms, thereby increasing production.

The throne festival marks the 23rd anniversary of Hassan's accession following the death of his father, Mohammed V. The festival is traditionally an occasion for important policy announcements by the king.

The tax exemption was announced six weeks after more than 100 Moroccans were killed in rioting caused by apparently unfounded rumors that Hassan planned sharp increases in food prices and tuition fees.

Moroccan farmers would have been the main beneficiaries of food price increases. There are more than two million farming families, according to Finance Ministry statistics, but more than half of them own less than one hectare (2.47 acres) of land.

Poor farming production, caused largely by the drought, has been among the reasons for Morocco's weakened economy and a foreign debt of more than \$10 billion.

Another problem has been the eight-year war with the Polisario Front, a guerrilla movement that, like Morocco, claims the Western Sahara. The conflict is estimated to cost the government \$1.5 million a day.

## EC Farmers Mobilize to Block Cuts in Budget

By Axel Krause  
 International Herald Tribune

PARIS — European farm groups are lobbying intensively to make sure that any budget compromises reached at this month's European Community summit meeting will not cut into spending on agricultural programs.

Representatives of farm groups are "everywhere, including the corridors" of the EC headquarters in Brussels, an EC Commission official said.

The groups have scheduled street rallies during the March 19-20 meeting to bring home the message that cuts in agricultural spending would have political consequences. With about eight million farmers in EC countries, the lobbyists wield enormous electoral clout.

"We are not hiding the fact that we will be pushing for agreements at the March summit, and we mean those that favor agriculture," said Andre Herlika, general secretary of the EC Committee of Professional Agricultural Organizations, or COPA. The committee represents 23 farm groups in the EC's 10 member nations, and many consider it the most powerful lobby in Western Europe.

Agricultural programs are at the heart of the EC budget crisis. Spending on agriculture accounts for about two-thirds of the EC's 1984 budget of 25.3 billion European Currency Units (\$21.9 billion). As a percentage of the budget, it is rising faster than any other sector.

"Finding new resources may come later on, but right now the focus is on agriculture," an EC Commission official said.

The EC budget is financed through contributions by member countries, largely from revenue generated by national value-added taxes. But the EC is limited to tapping 1 percent of this tax revenue, and spending will have outstripped its resources within a few months, EC officials say.

They note that increasing the 1-percent limit would require the approval of the community's 10 member parliaments, which could take at least a year. Under EC rules, the commission has no recourse to outside financing.

Whatever the solution, last month's violent demonstrations in

Brittany demonstrated the determination of farmers to ensure that there is no substantial change in agricultural programs.

Jean Salmon, who owns and operates a 70-hectare (173-acre) farm near Lamballe in northwestern Brittany that combines dairy and pork production, was among the demonstrators who barricaded rail

### Europe's Farm Lobby

A Power in the EC

First of two articles

road lines and blocked trucks hauling hams from the Netherlands.

"We've always wanted to avoid violence," said Mr. Salmon, a local official of Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles, one of France's major farmers' groups. He said he was an admirer of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the slain American civil rights leader, who was an advocate of nonviolence.

"Perhaps we were a bit too rough, but I'm a union leader," he said. "And if a union leader, in particular, is not drawn to one's cause and if we were not organized... well, nothing would happen."

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When President François Mitterrand of France, acting as president of the EC Council, calls the summit meeting to order, many of the complex issues on the table will touch on agriculture. The French leader is working quietly with heads of the other nine governments in hopes of reaching compromises on the issues before the meeting.

But EC officials and diplomats are privately expressing apprehension about the growing intensity of the farm lobby.

"Seeking compromises at the highest political levels is never easy," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## U.S. May Curb Limousine Tax Break

'We Are Not Happy About This,' Warns West Germany

By Jane Perlez  
 New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It may be the three-martini lunch all over again.

Both the House and the Senate moved last week to limit tax deductions that business people and professionals, such as doctors and lawyers, can take on luxury cars. Fred Chapman, for one, isn't happy.

"Why cars, why isolate one product?" asked Mr. Chapman, a spokesman for Mercedes-Benz of North America, based in New Jersey. "What about first-class air fares? What about Lear jets?"

"What's this penalty for trying to achieve excellence?" he asked. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, urged the measure through the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, fought it. As approved by the committee on Thursday, the bill would limit the tax benefits on automobiles used for business purposes to the first \$15,000 of cost.

The matter is spilling over into international diplomacy: the West German minister of eco-

nomics, Otto Lamsdorff, took up the question with administration officials during a visit here last week.

"We are not happy about this," said a West German Embassy spokesman. Daimler-Benz, which produces the Mercedes, is a West German company.

One of the East Coast's most successful dealers in imported cars is Nicholas Scannell of Bethesda, Maryland, where last year he sold wealthy Washingtonians 500 new Mercedes-Benzes and five Rolls-Royces that had a top price of \$164,000.

"About 20 percent of our sales are influenced by the tax deduction," he said Friday.

The cheapest Mercedes, stripped of all options, starts at \$22,800. The most expensive, a two-door coupe, is priced at \$36,800. Daimler-Benz sold 73,692 Mercedes in the United States last year. General Motors sold about 300,000 Cadillacs and Ford Motor Co. marketed about 60,000 of its luxury-model Lincolns.

Mr. Moynihan, waving around a dealer's newspaper advertisement encouraging customers to get "tax relief" by

buying a BMW or a Porsche, said the word had come "to stop the practice of the ordinary taxpayer subsidizing the use of luxury limousines by business executives."

While it is generally considered smart politics to go after such perquisites as expensive cars, Mr. Bradley, who is one of the major proponents of "fair tax" reform, opposed the Moynihan measure.

He was visited by representatives of Mercedes-Benz and was easily persuaded, on "tax policy grounds," according to his counsel, Gina Despres.

"This is arbitrary, inefficient and it introduces new complexities and distortions into the tax code," said Mrs. Despres. "If you're going to do this to cars, you ought to do jets and yachts and anything else that has a personal business component that is 'lavish.'"

As for the "three-martini lunch" issue — a 1978 proposal by President Jimmy Carter to disallow half of the federal tax deductions for lunches and other entertainment — the tax committee of Congress buried it.

### INSIDE

■ In early returns, Walter F. Mondale had a narrow lead over Gary Hart in the Maine Democratic caucuses. Page 3.

■ Vatican officials say Vietnam is trying to bring Catholics under direct control. Page 5.

■ President Marcos says he will submit his powers for review after a Philippine legislature is elected. Page 5.

■ Oil use will rise 12 percent this quarter in North America but fall 3 percent in Europe, the OECD predicted. Page 9.

■ Peter V. Ueberroth, head of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, will be baseball's commissioner. Page 15.

■ South African theologians are attacking the nation's laws forbidding sexual relationships between people of different races.

Saturday  
 Leonard  
 Wilks  
 economic  
 scene.



## Kohl Seeks Arms Talks And U.S.-Soviet Summit

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany called Sunday for the resumption of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing nuclear arms and said he hoped President Ronald Reagan and the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, would hold a summit meeting.

Asked on a television program if he favored a U.S.-Soviet summit, Mr. Kohl, speaking through an interpreter, replied: "Yes, provided that such a meeting would not be a propaganda coup. It requires careful preparation."

The chancellor said no final decision had been made on the sale of West German arms to Saudi Arabia. He said he was sympathetic toward Israel but felt West Germany should have good relations with moderate Arab nations.

"The Saudis will not attack Israel," he added.

Mr. Kohl said he would express his opposition to trade protectionism when he met Mr. Reagan on Monday.

He said he hoped the United States would act to reduce its budget deficit after the November elections, in order to bring down interest rates. Mr. Kohl is also expected to complain that U.S. tariffs on European steel are unfair.

**Kohl Retains Popularity**

James M. Markham of The New York Times reported from Bonn:

According to several of his senior advisers, the chancellor is planning to insist in his talks with Mr. Reagan that the United States not interpret last year's stationing of the first Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany as reflecting a slackening of Bonn's interest in renewed talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitations.

Mr. Kohl came to power vowing an "intellectual and moral renewal" in West Germany. He presides over a center-right coalition blessed by scandal and sapped by party bickering, leaving the coalition out of tune with much of the country's intellectual elite but still evidently popular with many West Germans.

Both his opponents and supporters credit Mr. Kohl with an important tactical victory in riding out heavy pressure from domestic protesters and from the Soviet Union and in securing parliamentary approval of the missile deployment.

"There were no upheavals, no civil

war situation," a leading foreign policy strategist in Bonn said.

For the moment, the anti-missile coalition that summoned thousands of demonstrators into the streets is splintered and demoralized.

The opposition Social Democrats, who ruptured the country's foreign policy consensus by rejecting the NATO missile deployment, have shown signs of a more centrist, pro-alliance course.

West Germany's discussion about its national identity and its place in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is off the streets now and back in seminar rooms and on editorial pages. It has also changed course, shifting from the issue of intermediate-range missiles to the task and shape of the alliance itself.

"For the long-range health of the alliance it is important that Europe get stronger," a senior Bonn policy-maker said of the partnership between Europe and the United States. "The situation of inequality that we've had for years is unhealthy for both sides. It creates unilateralism on the American side and resentments on the European side."

Joint French-German weapons production is intensifying, with work to start soon on an anti-tank helicopter.

Within the West German military, resentment is building over the reluctance of the United States to share technological secrets, according to well-placed industry sources.

In domestic affairs, the chancellor's hallmark has been an ability to ride out scandals and challenges to his leadership much as he outlasted the anti-missile campaign. The two major scandals were the indictment of Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht on corruption charges and Defense Minister Manfred Wörner's botched investigation of a four-star general suspected of being a homosexual.

To each instance Mr. Kohl, 53, refused to dismiss the responsible minister.

In economics, Mr. Kohl is waiting for a firm upturn that will reduce unemployment. A modest recovery has started, but it has not reduced the unemployment. In February the jobless rolls totaled 2.5 million, or 10.2 percent of the work force, a slight rise over the same period last year.



**SCHOOL PROTEST** — A crowd estimated by organizers at 800,000, and by police at 650,000, marched Sunday in Versailles to oppose legislation that would bring private and religious schools under tighter state control. It was the biggest of six protests on the bill since January. The banner in the foreground says, "In a free country, free schools."

## Salvadoran Officials Linked to Deaths

(Continued from Page 1)

substantial rise in his military pay during the time he was organizing the death squads in late 1979.

"Garcia and Carranza gave him their most suitable men in each part of the country for his squads," he said. "The goal was to make it seem that the revolutionary junta was incapable of governing."

The former official said he had direct knowledge of the participation of Mr. d'Aubuisson, General Garcia and Colonel Carranza in selecting death squad victims, many of whom have been trade unionists, student leaders, peasant organizers and others considered potentially sympathetic to the left.

According to the Salvadoran, Mr. d'Aubuisson and his men moved freely between El Salvador and Guatemala in 1979 and 1980.

In Guatemala, he said, Mr. d'Aubuisson met regularly with a small group of wealthy Salvadoran exiles determined to drive the reformist faction led by Colonel Arnaldo Majano from the Salvadoran government and to replace it with a military dictatorship.

At that time, the former official said, Mr. d'Aubuisson did not have a reliable team of Salvadoran killers and used veterans of the Nicaraguan National Guard. The Guard was abolished by Nicaragua's Sandinist government after the 1979 revolution.

The Feb. 23, 1980, killing of Mr. Zamora, an activist who was a spokesman for young leftists in the Christian Democratic Party, occurred when Mr. Zamora and Mr. d'Aubuisson were feeding publicly.

A month later, on March 24, Archbishop Romero was slain while saying Mass in San Salvador.

"As for the case of the archbishop, d'Aubuisson simply ordered it after meeting with exiles in Guatemala," the former official said. "He formed the teams, his men followed the archbishop to learn his habits and he picked the four men who carried out the operation and the eight others who made up the security group."

The former official was in a sensitive government post when four American churchwomen were killed on Dec. 2, 1980. He said his job gave him the opportunity to watch a cover-up develop.

He said the murder of the women was "an unusual case" that did not involve Mr. d'Aubuisson or "the normal structure."

"National Guardsmen at the air-

port spotted the women," he said, and they, radioed for instructions.

The word came down to eliminate them. It came from Colonel Oscar Edgaro Casanova, who was in charge in that zone."

Salvadoran and American officials have said there is no evidence to suggest the five guardsmen accused of killing the women were acting on orders.

Colonel Casanova is now commander of the Salvadoran Army's Second Brigade, stationed in Santa Ana. He was transferred from La Paz, where the murders took place, weeks after the women were killed.

The former official said that Colonel Casanova's involvement was known to several people at high levels of the government.

"The men who did the killing have been promised that they will be freed through the judicial system," he said, "which means that they can never be put on trial again. If they don't name Casanova, they will get out of jail as soon as it is feasible."

The former official said that the January 1981 killing of José Rodolfo Viera, who headed the land redistribution program that many wealthy Salvadoran landowners bitterly opposed, was carried out by men working for Mr. d'Aubuisson.

He described the two men who have been accused in the killing, Captain Eduardo Alfonso Avila and Lieutenant Isidro López Sibrián, as "integral members of the d'Aubuisson gang."

Mr. Viera was killed with two American labor advisers as they were dining in San Salvador. Lieutenant López Sibrián remains on active duty, and Captain Avila is "under the jurisdiction of a judge" while charges that he left the country illegally are investigated.

According to the former official, funds of the political party that Mr. d'Aubuisson heads, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, are routinely used to pay both campaign expenses for Mr. d'Aubuisson's presidential bid and expenses of death squads under his control.

"He formed them and he runs them," the Salvadoran said of Mr. d'Aubuisson and the death squads. "Campaign contributors in Miami know that their money is going for both purposes, campaigning and killing."

The former official asserted that José Napoleón Duarte, the Christian Democratic leader and the party's presidential candidate in the election this month, was told while he was serving as provisional president in 1981 that Colonel Casanova had ordered the killing of the American churchwomen. But he said that Mr. Duarte chose not to act on the information.

Mr. Duarte said he tried to pursue the case but was stymied by the military and a timid judiciary.

**Denial by d'Aubuisson**

United Press International quoted Mr. d'Aubuisson, in denying that he is a leader of the death squads, as saying: "These people have already voted for me once. Do you think they will go out to vote for an assassin?"

Of reports of his links to the squads, he said, "They are not taking into account that I have been busy the past two years writing a constitution." Mr. d'Aubuisson was president of the Constituent Assembly from April 1982 until his resignation in December 1983.

**2 Officials Deny Reports**

Alvaro Magaña, El Salvador's provisional president, said that "as far as I know there is no evidence" that Mr. d'Aubuisson is directing the country's death squads. The New York Times reported from San Antonio, where Mr. Magaña and General Vides Casanova were attending a conference on U.S. policy on Central America.

Referring to the deaths of the American churchwomen, General Vides Casanova said: "No one has been more interested in clearing up the case as I have. I have promised before and I do so today that I will not rest until those responsible are brought to justice."

Of the accusation that his cousin ordered the deaths, the general said, "It surprises me, because in my country, where the event occurred, this accusation has never been made." He added later that he did not know of any involvement by his cousin.

## No Damage At Oil Depot In Iraqi Raid, Tehran Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Iran conceded Sunday that an Iraqi plane had attacked its chief oil terminal at Kharg Island last week, but it said the plane was shot down without doing any damage.

The speaker of Iran's Majlis, or parliament, also said that Iraq had caused slight damage in previous air and missile attacks against the terminal. He warned that if Iraq managed to disrupt Iranian oil exports, Iran would close the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Gulf.

The speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, told Tehran radio that if the Iraqis were to damage Kharg Island, the strait would remain closed until the damage was repaired. However, he said the closure would be prolonged if the United States intervened.

President Ronald Reagan has said the United States, which has warships in the area, would not tolerate a blockade of the strait, through which much of the West's petroleum passes.

Iran said last Monday that it had attacked Kharg Island. Iran denied it at the time, and both U.S. intelligence sources and a Norwegian tanker captain at the terminal said there was no sign of any damage. There was little impact on oil prices and shipping insurance rates.

Mr. Rafsanjani quoted unnamed Arab officials as saying Iran's capture of the oil-rich Majnoon islands in the marshlands of southern Iraq, which Iran has conceded, would cover \$150 billion in reparations that Iran is demanding for damages caused by the first two years of the 41-month-old conflict. Diplomatic sources say the islands are estimated to contain several billion barrels of oil reserves.

Meanwhile, 10 wounded Iranian soldiers arrived in Vienna from Tehran for hospital treatment Saturday, reportedly for burns suffered from chemical gas in the Gulf war.

Doctors at Vienna General Hospital said the Iranians had eye and skin injuries that bore the symptoms of poisonous gas, the national Austrian television network reported.

Iran has charged repeatedly that Iraqi forces have used mustard gas or phosphorus weapons against Iranian soldiers.

Major General Hisham Sabah Fakhr, the Iraqi commander of operations east of the Tigris River, denied that his forces had deployed chemical or poisonous weapons, noting much of the recent fighting was at close range. The Washington Post quoted him as saying, however, that "if we want to use banned weapons in defense of our country, nobody should prevent us."

Iran, in a Tehran radio broadcast Saturday night, accused Britain of selling Iraq "genocidal" chemical weapons following previous sales of planes, tanks and other arms.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said: "We have not supplied lethal equipment to either side. We have not supplied any chemical weapons or equipment for use in their manufacture to Iraq."

In Bombay, the owners of a cargo ship chartered by Iran, the APJ Ambika, said it had been hit by an Iraqi missile at the head of the Gulf on Thursday, the first outside confirmation of Iraqi claims to have sunk several ships that day.

(Reuters, UPI, AP, WT)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Thatcher's Husband Linked to Deals

LONDON (AP) — The Sunday Times newspaper has linked Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's husband Denis to a 1981 construction contract in Oman involving her son that has triggered allegations of a conflict of interest.

The paper said that Mr. Thatcher is a co-signatory of a London bank account with his son into which the younger Mr. Thatcher's fee for helping a British company win a \$300-million (\$445-million) contract in Oman would have been paid. Mrs. Thatcher was on an official visit to Oman and pressing for Britain to get the contract at the same time as her son was there representing the company. Mr. Thatcher was also in Oman, The Sunday Times said.

The opposition Labor Party has demanded that Mrs. Thatcher declare her son's business interests in Parliament, but Mrs. Thatcher has insisted they are his concern and that she did nothing to further them. Officials at Mrs. Thatcher's 10 Downing Street office refused comment on the report.

### 500 Reported Slain in Nigerian Riots

LAGOS (Reuters) — Up to 500 people have died in a week of religious violence in the northern Nigerian city of Yola, and fighting continues, the government-owned newspaper New Nigerian said Sunday.

The newspaper said about 500 bodies had been removed from the Yola hospital for mass burial. The New Nigerian said 100 bodies were buried in a mass grave on Tuesday. The newspaper said the streets of Yola, 500 miles (800 kilometers) northeast of Lagos, had been littered with bodies of suspected Muslim fundamentalists lynched by mobs.

The religious violence, the third outbreak in just over three years, was started by followers of a Muslim fundamentalist leader, Muhammadu Marwa Matintine, police said. He was killed in rioting in the northern city of Kano three years ago in which more than 4,000 people died according to an official report. Riots moved in on Friday to quell fighting by the Muslims, who were using "sophisticated weapons" to beat back police, a police spokesman said.

### Foreign Frogmen Trapped in Sweden

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — Foreign frogmen tried to escape through a military blockade in the Karlskrona archipelago, but Swedish armed forces apparently kept them back with submarine gun fire and shock bombs, defense staff officials said Sunday.

The navy is convinced it has trapped an unknown number of foreign frogmen and mini-submarines inside Karlskrona's basin, a restricted zone in the Baltic Sea 250 miles (400 kilometers) south of here. "We still protect our installations and see to it that none gets in or out," said Vice Admiral Bror Stenstrom, Sweden's defense staff chief.

Late Saturday, soldiers fired submarine guns and helicopters dropped five shock bombs into the water after "several unknown persons" tried to come up on the shore of Almo island in the southwestern corner of the basin, officials said. A helicopter dropped six 30-kilogram (66-pound) shock bombs Sunday in waters north of Sturko island in the eastern part of the Karlskrona basin. The hunt has been going on since Feb. 10 in the same area where a Soviet submarine ran aground in 1981.

### Greens Choose European Candidates

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (Reuters) — The Greens party, West Germany's ecological and antiwar political grouping, on Sunday selected 15 candidates for June elections to the European Parliament and adopted a program to abolish nuclear arms and power stations, put environmental protection before profits and give ethnic minorities more autonomy.

One candidate chosen by the party congress in Karlsruhe to run for the Strasbourg parliament elections was Benny Haerlin, 26, a West Berlin journalist who was sentenced last week to two and a half years in prison for incitement to terrorism. He is free pending an appeal. The Greens also adopted a rotation rule under which any Greens candidates elected to Strasbourg would serve only half their five-year terms and would then be replaced by substitutes.

At the last European Parliament elections five years ago, none of the Greens candidates was successful because the party won less than 5 percent of the total vote under the proportional representation voting system.

### Police in Punjab Given Extra Powers

NEW DELHI (UPI) — The Punjab state government on Sunday gave more than 40,000 police and paramilitary troops power to arrest people without a warrant and search places suspected of being used by extremists.

The move was announced as two more persons were killed by extremists in Punjab, increasing to 86 the number killed in 19 days of violence between Sikhs and Hindus and guerrilla attacks by Sikhs against security forces. Sikh extremists are demanding autonomy for Punjab and a halt to alleged government-ordered torture of Sikh dissidents by security forces.

The Punjab government gave the paramilitary and state police power to arrest people without a warrant in three troubled districts of Punjab — Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Kapurthala. Security forces can also without a warrant enter and search any premises suspected of being used to wrongfully imprison any person or for storage of arms, ammunition and other explosive substances in the three districts.

### Ariane Ready for Satellite Launching

PARIS (Reuters) — The latest Ariane rocket launching appeared ready to go off on schedule Sunday night carrying the world's largest communications satellite into orbit from a South American launchpad at Kourou, French Guiana, European Space Agency officials said.

Officials at the Evry space control center outside Paris said that the countdown was proceeding on schedule and that fine weather conditions for the launch prevailed. Space agency officials had a two-hour window to launch the 42-meter (139-foot) rocket carrying the 1,870-kilogram (4,110-pound) Intelsat-V satellite belonging to the Washington-based International Telecommunications Satellite Organization.

If the launch is successful, Intelsat-V will go into geostationary orbit to handle up to 12,000 telephone calls and two color television transmissions simultaneously for at least seven years. The launch is the eighth for Ariane.

### For the Record

India and Pakistan will resume talks on a draft nonaggression pact and a friendship treaty in May, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in New Delhi said Sunday. Such talks were last held in December 1982. (Reuters)

Victor Khabarov, a white Zimbabwean convicted of plotting against Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government, has been freed after serving 21 months of a seven-year prison sentence, a relative said Saturday in Harare. (AP)

Mikhail Dvorkin, the Soviet defense minister, left Moscow on Sunday for a five-day official visit to India, the Tass news agency reported. Marshal Ustinov is expected to discuss arms sales and tension in the Indian Ocean with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other officials. (Reuters)

The first Soviet passenger ship to visit Shanghai in 20 years arrived Sunday at the port, China's largest. The ship, traveling from the Japanese port of Nagasaki down the Chinese coast to Hong Kong, stayed for several hours, the official Xinhua news agency said. (AP)

### U.S., After Chernenko Speech, Is Considering New Overtures

(Continued from Page 1)

countries. We have put forward major proposals on many of these issues; we're willing to listen to serious Soviet offers as well."

As to the specific issues raised by Mr. Chernenko, officials said they were most interested in his comments about the possibility that the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva could reach a ban on chemical weapons. The Soviet side has indicated that it would be willing to accept some kinds of on-site verification of the destruction and abolition of chemical weapons.

A draft treaty text is being discussed in the administration and could be submitted in the near future if the White House agrees.

Speaking about the negotiations on chemical weapons, Mr. Chernenko said: "It seems that preconditions are beginning to ripen for solving this question."

"The point at issue is the complete and general prohibition of the use of chemical weapons, their development and production, and destruction of all of its stockpiles," he said.

The State Department said: "We

## Chernenko Leads Russians to Polls

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, voted Sunday in the elections for the Supreme Soviet. Like the rest of the country's 165 million voters, he had no choice.

The 72-year-old Mr. Chernenko, accompanied by his wife, Anna Dmitrievna, walked to a polling station not far from his apartment in central Moscow.

He was issued two ballots. On one was the name of Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov for the Council of Nationalities, the other bore the name of Natalia Orlova, 26, a textile worker, for the Council of the Union.

The two councils comprise the Supreme Soviet, or parliament.

Mr. Chernenko, who is a candidate in another district, made no marks on his ballot that would indicate disapproval of the slate. He simply deposited them in a box at the end of the registration table after walking a few steps up a red carpet.

The balloting provides foreign journalists with a rare opportunity to see the Soviet leader at close

range. Leonid I. Brezhnev used to enjoy such occasions, stopping to banter with correspondents. His wife, Viktoria Petrovna, accompanied him.

The details about Mr. Chernenko's family have been a matter of speculation in the foreign community since he replaced Yuri V. Andropov as general secretary of the Communist Party on Feb. 13.

The new Supreme Soviet is expected to hold its first formal session later this month. Meetings are preceded by plenums of the policy-making Central Committee of the Communist Party. Both meetings are expected to provide first indications on the policies of the new leadership.

There is no suspense on the outcome of Sunday's election. More than 99 percent of the electorate is expected to vote for the approved one-state candidates.

With the results predetermined, the single-state exercise is of interest primarily for the platform it gives Soviet leaders to make major pronouncements and the signs it provides of the leaders' relative ranking.

This campaign left little doubt

that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, 53, who was a protégé of Mr. Andropov, has been selected by the Soviet Central Committee as its second secretary.

Apart from confirming Mr. Gorbachev's rising political fortunes, the campaign has been little more than an exercise in putting the sheen of participatory democracy on a tightly orchestrated procedure.

There are flowers, red banners and bands at various rallies, but the choice of candidates is missing. The fact that all 1,517 candidates for the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet are running unopposed has not kept the controlled media from hailing the vote as evidence of true democracy.

In practice, this means that every Politburo member is nominated and elected to a legislative seat, as are all other officials selected by the leadership.

Although the election outcome is predetermined, the ritual is taken seriously. After many rallies and speeches, voters are expected to pour into polling stations election day. Registrars carefully check internal passports.

## Farmers' Lobbying Power Shapes EC Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

but right now the task has become easier," said a senior French diplomatic official who is helping prepare for the meeting. "We spend too much of our time worrying about things like milk, pork and MCAs, largely in response to the pressures." MCAs, monetary compensatory amounts, are a system of taxes and subsidies designed to even out the effects of currency fluctuations on agricultural commodity prices.

In what political observers and some French farm leaders viewed as an encouraging sign that their message was getting across, Mr. Mitterrand noted during a televised interview Feb. 12 that farmers' revolts were "cropping up everywhere."

Although he emphasized that agreements would depend on the "nine others," he said that rising EC dairy production was continuing to outstrip consumption and that the storing of dairy surpluses was "very expensive."

Some farm leaders were pleased with those comments.

"We are now being listened to in France, and either we succeed at

the next summit or it is the end of our Europe," said Luc Guyau, president of France's Centre National des Jeunes Agriculteurs, whose members plan to participate in the Brussels marches.

The organization, representing 80,000 young French farmers, is one of the groups belonging to the Committee of Professional Agricultural Organizations.

Mr. Guyau said he met with Mr. Mitterrand just before the EC summit meeting in Athens in December and that he planned to talk with him again before the Brussels meeting.

"He has an excellent grasp of the issues," Mr. Guyau said. "From our standpoint, I do not see how Brussels can fail."

A senior EC Commission official said: "The farm lobby led by COPA is probably the strongest in Europe — more powerful than UNICE, the European employers' confederation, or any of the special interest groups, like steel producers, whom we also see regularly on the circuit. At the European Parliament in Strasbourg, or here in the corridors of the commission, they are always visible and generally listened to."

"But it is not possible to keep up with the farm groups," he said, adding: "They are inside the system and talk directly to the powers, here and particularly in national capitals."

The farm groups, led by the French and Italians, are offering several suggestions for resolving the community's problems. They include the raising of farm prices, the taxing of imports of cereal substitutes and feed additives, the phasing out of monetary compensatory amounts and an increase in the community's 16.5-billion-ECU farm budget.

If agreement can be reached on these measures, the lobbyists say, farmers might agree to cut production of some of the surplus commodities. That would involve especially the dairy sector, which accounts for a third of the community's 16.5-billion-ECU farm budget.

The French government has suggested that it might be willing to accept some restrictions on production.

The prospects of agreement on any of the farm groups' proposals appear bleak, both because of dis-

agreements among members on specific farm measures such as monetary compensatory amounts and because changes on farm spending are linked to other disputes, such as Britain's budget contribution.

"We have seen no significant progress on farm and budgetary issues since the Athens summit," said Thierry Carillon, a European specialist of the Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles. "But we now have the feeling that European political leaders are listening. We will be spending a lot more time in Brussels and other capitals during the next few weeks to make sure."

Although farm groups are now spending much of their time getting ready for next month's summit meeting, the organizations do more than lobby.

The Centre National des Jeunes Agriculteurs, for example, offers its members everything from training courses in farming to help in financing land and equipment purchases. It also sponsors student scholarships and recreational activities.

The organization, whose members are between 18 and 35 years old, is one of four major national farm unions established in France after World War II.

Operating from a Paris headquarters with a staff of 30, the group also publishes a monthly magazine for members, which draws heavy advertising from France's leading agribusiness companies.

Upon reaching the age of 36, most of its members usually join the Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles and become more active politically.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

Frank Rizzo Quits  
After One Day on Job

Frank Rizzo, Philadelphia's former police commissioner and mayor who was defeated last spring in an attempt to regain the mayor's office, resigned Friday after one day on the job as a security consultant for the city-owned gas works.

Mr. Rizzo, 62, denounced critics who suggested that the \$60,000-a-year job was part of a deal with Mayor W. Wilson Goode, who defeated him in the Democratic primary. He also dismissed complaints that he was "double dipping" at taxpayers' expense by continuing to collect his \$45,000 city pension.

"The reaction to my appointment stimulated by some misguided, misinformed and outright malicious members of the news media, and some self-serving activists, is more than any of us should be called upon to tolerate," Mr. Rizzo said in canceling his contract with the Philadelphia Gas Works.

"Although I could have taken the slings and arrows like I have done so many times in the past, I just don't choose to do so anymore," he said.

Ticket Prices  
Rising on Broadway

The hit musical "La Cage aux Folles" will raise its ticket price to \$47.50 in July, making it the most expensive show running and the second most expensive in Broadway history.

The record is held by the Royal Shakespeare Company's eight-and-a-half-hour production of "Nicholas Nickleby," which cost \$100 a ticket in 1981.

Other leading musicals, such as "Dreamgirls," "Cats" and "My One and Only," charge \$45 for their best tickets.

But bargains do sometimes crop up in New York. On July 6, the New York City Opera will celebrate its 40th birthday by selling every seat in the house for \$2.40.

The special offer for the opening performance of "The Barber of Seville" is the same price charged for tickets at the opera's first performance in 1944. The company's best seats normally sell for \$35.

## Notes on People

Mary Louise Smith, who was removed from the U.S. Civil Rights Commission by President Ronald Reagan in December, says she will not seek a sixth term on the Republican National Committee. "I'm 69 years old, and while I'm still young there are some other things I want to do," she explained.

Mr. Reagan has chosen Jack Courtneanche to head the General Services Administration. Mr. Courtneanche, 48, who is deputy director of the White House Office of Public Liaison, will replace Gerald P. Carneal.

Replacing Mr. Courtneanche at the White House will be Frank Donatelli, a longtime Reagan campaign aide and an assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development.

As Watergate recedes into

American political history, some of the era's most prominent names are laying claim to what's left of Richard M. Nixon's 1972 campaign fund. Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell; Maurice H. Stans, the campaign's finance chief; former Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Marland; Anthony F. Ulasevich, an undercover investigator; and G. Gordon Liddy, who went to prison for burglary and wiretapping, are among people who have filed more than \$900,000 in claims against the trust fund liquidating the Committee to Re-elect the President. The trust, however, has only \$562,000 in assets after paying earlier bills, including a settlement with the Democratic Party for the Watergate break-in.

Apollo Theater  
Reopens in Harlem

New York City's Apollo Theater is coming alive again. Once the country's major showcase and launching pad for black entertainers such as Billie Holiday, Count Basie, Duke Ellington, Dinah Washington and Aretha Franklin, the Apollo closed in 1976 after more than 40 years in business. Now, workmen are transforming the Harlem landmark into a \$7.3-million, 1,500-seat theater and video production and editing center.

While the work goes on, audiences are filling the theater every Wednesday for amateur nights. Years ago, these tests of young talent at the Apollo launched the singing careers of Ella Fitzgerald and Sarah Vaughan. On Sundays, crowds fill the theater again to hear gospel choirs.

No Glory These Days  
On N.Y. Waterfront

New York City's last remaining passenger ship terminal has been closed for the first time, awaiting the return of warmer weather and the cruise trade it was built to attract.

From January, when the Queen Elizabeth 2 departed, until mid-April, when the liner is scheduled to return, on regular scheduled cruise ships will call at the \$40-million terminal on the Hudson River.

"From the glory days of trans-Atlantic traffic, New York has always been an all-year port," said Anthony J. Toppo, director of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

But several factors have combined to convince cruise lines to shift their operations to the South and the West Coast, he said. Among them, he cited the expectation of one or more days of cold weather on winter sailings from New York, rising fuel costs and the advent of package deals that fly passengers south to board their ships.

Nearly 500,000 passengers used the terminal when it opened 10 years ago. Port officials said more than 400,000 people used the facility last year, and that number is expected to decline by 100,000 in 1984.

Mondale Has  
Early Lead  
Over Hart in  
Maine Voting

United Press International

PORTLAND, Maine — Walter F. Mondale took a narrow lead over Senator Gary Hart on Sunday in early returns from Maine's Democratic caucuses.

With 73 of 412 towns reporting, or 17.7 percent, Mr. Mondale had 1,144 votes, or 49.9 percent, to Mr. Hart's 1,022 votes, or 44.6 percent.

The vote showed Mr. Mondale building a lead in urban industrial areas. He was carrying Biddeford and Augusta, the capital, by a 2-1 margin. But Mr. Hart was carrying Bangor, which has a large population of university students, by the same margin.

None of the other Democratic candidates were in contention. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson had 22 votes, Senator John Glenn of Ohio and former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota had 18 each, and there were 67 uncommitted.

Much of the early vote came from small towns and rural areas where none of the candidates had spent much time.

Mr. Mondale's chances of winning in Maine depended heavily on his being able to turn out a big union vote in the mill cities spread throughout the state. Mr. Hart's strength is in the college towns of Orono, Brunswick, Lewiston and Portland, and in the rural areas.

An estimated 20,000 Democrats were expected to turn out for the caucuses, as Maine, which will send 22 delegates to the national convention, became the third state to make known its presidential preference.

It was the first head-to-head contest between the former vice president and the Colorado senator since Mr. Hart finished first in last Tuesday's New Hampshire primary.

Mr. Hart is expected to win the nonbinding "beauty contest" primary in Vermont on Tuesday, because no delegates are at stake and the other candidates have paid little attention to it. He is also considered likely to win the Wyoming caucuses on Saturday.

If Mr. Hart wins Maine and then those two contests, he would have a string of four straight victories going into "Super Tuesday," March 13, when there are 11 primaries and caucuses to pick 511 delegates.

Mr. Mondale stayed in Maine to attend three caucuses and make his plea to voters. Mr. Hart campaigned in Maine on Saturday, then returned to Washington.

Both appeared on ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley" just hours before Maine voters went to caucuses across the state.

"Mr. Mondale used the television opportunity to knock Mr. Hart as being soft on a nuclear freeze and for proposing a \$10-a-barrel surcharge on imported oil, which he said would increase heating bills in New England."

"What we're doing now is starting the great debate," Mr. Mondale said, explaining his attack on Mr. Hart. "Senator Hart won a spectacular victory in New Hampshire, but nobody knew where he stood on these issues."

"For too long I did not return the fire," Mr. Mondale said. "He says he's the candidate of new ideas. That's baloney."

Mr. Hart said the stepped-up attacks showed the Mondale camp was panicking.



CARNIVAL HOT, CARNIVAL COLD — Dancers inaugurated Rio de Janeiro's Sambadrome on Friday night, the eve of Brazil's four-day



Carnival, while in Venice a costumed couple strolled across snow-blanketed St. Mark's Square during the city's weeklong celebration.

## New Hampshire: Mondale Is No Longer the Inevitable Choice

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For more than a year, three interlocking questions hovered over the Democrats' extraordinarily long pre-campaign period. Would the presidential nomination contest last more than a few weeks? Would Walter F. Mondale have trouble getting votes to go with his organizational strength? If so, what contender would emerge with a chance to battle toe-to-toe with Mr. Mondale?

The answers are yes, yes and Gary Hart, according to the voters in New Hampshire's Democratic primary last Tuesday. Their answers were a reminder, at a time when advances in polling, targeting and other campaign sciences lend the electoral process an appearance of predictability, that nothing shakes up a nomination contest like a few voters going to the polling place. The New Hampshire results were also a reminder that apparent front-runners are creatures of fragile political health, and somewhere in the stony winter hills of New England, Mr. Mondale picked up an ominous-sounding cough.

Some time back, John Glenn diagnosed what the trouble might be when he said Mr. Mondale would be more popular with union officers and party leaders than with average Democrats and independents. But the Ohio senator was wrong when he predicted that he would be the beneficiary should

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Mondale fail to stir New Hampshire's conservative voters. After finishing third, Mr. Glenn is alive, but not kicking very hard. Senator Alan Cranston of California, Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida folded their campaigns last week. George S. McGovern, the former senator from South Dakota, decided to fight on until the primary in Massachusetts, the only state he carried as the Democratic presidential nominee in 1972. But at the end of the week, it was Mr. Hart and, as Mr. Mondale put it, the threat of "a long, tough fight that could well go to the convention" that troubled the former vice president.

The Golden Arches Come Down  
At Kroc's Original McDonald's

The Associated Press

DES PLAINES, Illinois — Business was slow, so the manager closed the place early and a crew began dismantling the familiar golden arches. With that, the McDonald's restaurant where Ray A. Kroc founded his hamburger empire 29 years ago passed into history. "That's the first one, the original one," said Howard Elsenh of Minneapolis, among a small crowd that gathered for the closing Friday night. "I was hoping to get the last burger. What a shame."

When it opened, the restaurant was a tiny red-and-white tiled building, a spic-and-span place that sold hamburgers for 15 cents and French fries for 10 cents. Mr. Kroc had patterned the restaurant on a small hamburger shop in San Bernardino, California, owned by Maurice and Richard McDonald. The McDonald brothers agreed to let Mr. Kroc open franchises.

As the chain grew, it also outgrew the little restaurant on Lee Street in this Chicago suburb. The red-and-white tile was bricked over and the kitchen widened. But the building was still too small to accommodate indoor seating, and there was no room for the drive-up window that has become a fixture at newer McDonald's outlets. So McDonald's built another store across the street, three times larger than the original.

Congressman Disputes Claim  
Of Aid Diversion by Ethiopia

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A dispute has arisen between the Reagan administration and Congress over the administration's assertions that food donated by the United States and other countries to fight famine in Ethiopia is being diverted by that country's leftist government.

In an interview, two officials of the Agency for International Development contended that proceeds from the sale of donated food were being used by Ethiopia to buy Soviet military equipment for Ethiopia's civil war in two northern provinces, Eritrea and Tigray.

Representative Howard E. Wolpe, a Michigan Democrat who heads the subcommittee on Africa of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, called the diversion charge baseless. He said, "It is in total conflict with all the reports from the U.S. Embassy in Ethiopia and all the relief agencies."

The administration accusations became public after the AID director, M. Peter McPherson, sent a letter recently to Mr. Wolpe that referred to "allegations of diversions and financial profligacy by Ethiopian government officials."

The dispute has arisen as Congress considers increasing the administration's request for \$90 million more in food aid for Africa.

Last Wednesday the House Appropriations Committee added \$60 million to the request. The committee also made available \$90 million of commodities for purchase with guaranteed low-interest loans.

An AID official said the administration planned to resist congressional efforts to increase food aid to Ethiopia. "In the area controlled by the government, there is no food shortage right now," he said.

The AID officials said that more than 15,000 tons of food had been diverted.

They also said that the Ethiopian government had misrepresented its reserves and had halted imports of grain three years ago.

But an investigation last April by

The reaction of the Mondale campaign team to the Hart victory confirmed this apprehension. Mr. Mondale not only junked his policy of ignoring his rivals; he paid Mr. Hart the compliment of releasing a prepared statement attacking him. The Mondale charge that Mr. Hart was afraid to face him in the Southern primaries on March 13 was a feinting action, designed to divert attention from Mr. Mondale's immediate points of vulnerability. These were revealed by his campaign's hasty decision to pull Robert Beckel, the national campaign manager, and Mike Ford, the national field director, out of the Washington office and send them to Maine and Vermont.

In the Maine caucuses, which were held on Sunday, and in Vermont's primary on Tuesday only a handful of delegates were at stake. But both sides realized that the headlines would have a lot to do with whether the Colorado senator was regarded as a flash in the pan or a genuine threat in the series of delegate-rich primaries and caucuses that begin on March 13.

Mr. Hart has begun to pay the price of success in the form of close

scrutiny of his personal life and his "new ideas" message.

Already there have been some marginally embarrassing disclosures. Mr. Hart is running as the youth candidate, but he aged an additional year last month, from 40 to 47, when aides acknowledged that he was older than he had been claiming. A family mix-up in birth records was blamed.

Mr. Hart has also revised his story about changing his name to Hart from Hartpence, his original family name. Previously he said his parents made the change. Now he says it was a "joint decision" made when he was in his early twenties.

As for the "new ideas," opponents contend he has yet to produce one. In fact, Mr. Hart as a Senate member has espoused some innovative proposals on industrial policy and military reform. But as a candidate he has avoided specifics and concentrated on concept.

The New York Times-CBS News Poll indicates that his approach is working. More than 40 percent of the Hart voters in New Hampshire said they picked him because of his "new ideas."

In New Hampshire, luck also played a role. It came to Mr. Hart in the form of an uncharacteristic tactical blunder by the Mondale forces.

Three days before the voting, Mr. Mondale took off to campaign in other states. The theory was that, with the candidate out of the way, the powerful Mondale machine would be free to concentrate on voter contact and turnout activities.

But the practical effect was that, in Mr. Mondale's absence, Mr. Hart became the dominant political presence in the state, winning huge chunks of television coverage. Later, Mr. Mondale manfully blamed himself for an attitude of overconfidence that "seeped into my campaign" and allowed such misuses.

But no amount of candor could hide the seriousness of what developed in New Hampshire: The door was opened for the emergence of an alternative candidate to entice Democrats who might otherwise have been willing to drift along and vote for Mr. Mondale because his nomination seemed inevitable.

## Hart Queried on Changing Name, Age

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — Two questions have followed Senator Gary Hart of Colorado around the country during his increasingly promising pursuit of the Democratic nomination for president:

How old is he? What caused him to change his name?

He was born Gary Warren Hartpence on Nov. 28, 1936, according to a copy of his birth certificate. But until this issue was discussed in a profile of Mr. Hart last month in The Washington Post, his official biography in the Congressional Directory and his campaign literature had always listed Mr. Hart's birthday as Nov. 28, 1937.

The discrepancy came to light during an interview last December with the candidate's two surviving uncles, George and Ralph Hartpence. George Hartpence volunteered his belief that nephew Gary was really a year older than he claimed to be.

Mr. Hartpence said he and his wife "got down into our birth book that he was born in 1936. That's the one my wife keeps."

In addition, Mr. Hartpence said, "my wife and I were married in 1937. In April." Very shortly after that, he said, he and his wife stayed the night at the home of Gary's parents, Carl and Nina Hartpence, who are both dead. "I remember," said George Hartpence, "There was a baby in the crib."

When Mr. Hart was first asked about this last December, he laughed and maintained that he was born in 1937. But then he told in a subsequent interview of a job he held in the summer of 1954, just after graduation from high school, when, he said, he was 17.

Asked later whether this meant he had to have been born in November 1936, Mr. Hart responded with a blank stare. Asked whether he was 16 or 17 when he graduated from high school in the summer of 1954, he hesitated and said, "I think I was 16."

When told in mid-January that both birth records and the birth date on file at his high school in Ottawa, Kansas, showed that he was born in 1936 and not 1937, Mr. Hart responded, "It's no big deal. It's whatever the records say." Asked how the discrepancy oc-

curred in the first place, Mr. Hart replied, "I don't know."

The issue came up again in late February when Mr. Hart was asked about it in a television interview.

"I was born in 1936," Mr. Hart said. Asked why his birthdate was given as 1937 in official and campaign biographies, he said, "I can't account for every piece of paper that's been written by my campaign or anyone else."

"But I've never disputed. I can't recall disputing what my correct age is," he added.

As to questions about the changing of his last name, Mr. Hart has said that his father had talked about the change on the grounds that the original family name had been Hart, but some time before the American Revolution a forebear named Hart married a person named Pence or Penz and the name became Hartpence.

But George and Ralph Hartpence said it was Gary who took the initiative because he had decided to embark on a political career and "Hart" was easier to spell and pronounce. They said Gary asked them if they wanted to change their names, too, but they declined.

U.K. Paying £240,000  
For Each Falklander

Reuters

LONDON — Britain is spending the equivalent of £240,000 (\$355,000) in the current financial year for each of the 1,800 inhabitants of the Falkland Islands, the government says.

Peter Rees, the chief secretary to the Treasury, said in a written statement to Parliament on Friday that he expected the figure, which includes military expenditures, to fall to £190,000 in the financial year that begins in April. Britain recaptured the islands from Argentina two months after they were invaded in April 1982.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Mr. Volcker's Warning

Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has observed that the U.S. economy is now "battered" by the heavy flow of foreign money into the country. It is an important warning. The Treasury is financing Mr. Reagan's budget deficits by selling government securities to people who buy them with their savings. Some of those people are foreigners attracted by high U.S. interest rates.

And what is wrong with that? Two things. It cannot last. And as long as it does last, that rush of money into the United States bids up the price of the dollar in the great continuous auction that is the world's foreign exchange market. As the dollar rises in relation to other countries' currencies, American exports get less competitive. Exports fall, contributing to unemployment in U.S. factories. Last week, the Commerce Department published the foreign trade figures for January. The United States' trade deficit was, by a wide margin, the largest in history.

Meanwhile, that flow of foreign money into the United States also has harmful effects abroad. It is sucking away from other coun-

tries, chiefly in Western Europe and Latin America, the capital they need for development. Under sound economic policy, the richest country in the world would be investing its savings at home and abroad in economic growth—practicing supply-side economics in the accurate sense of that misused term. Instead, the richest country in the world is living beyond its means and is pulling in savings from poor countries to finance its spending.

But there is probably worse ahead. That flow of foreign money cannot continue much longer. When it starts to dry up, interest rates will rise. The Treasury will have to bid higher for the money that it must borrow to pay government bills. As interest rates rise, the risk of another recession will also rise. Theoretically, it is possible to accomplish that transition without a real recession. But, as Mr. Volcker suggested, a crisis could easily develop. The U.S. economy is swinging far out of balance. Eventually it will begin to swing back. There is no reason to expect that the process will be either gentle or painless.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Drought in Africa

Drought is causing death and distress on an immense scale in a score of African countries. Thousands of people are said to be dying daily, and some millions may face starvation or, at the least, the cruel lasting effects of malnutrition. The afflicted areas include a swath of Sahel countries that had never properly recovered from the last great drought a decade ago, plus many other countries extending down to southern Africa. The whole history of these places is being affected in a pitiless way.

It is the very definition of an "underdeveloped" country that its fate can hinge on a natural calamity such as a drought. "Developed" countries are those able to protect themselves against such terrible swings of nature. But of course a drought is more than an accident of nature. It is a natural event that tests and overtaxes the capacity of a country to survive it. The countries least able to cope are the ones most hurt. That is what is happening in black Africa, in half a continent now.

The first and necessary impulse in an emergency of these dimensions is to provide relief. The United States, with others, is responding. There is strong congressional support for the

substantial increases proposed by the Reagan administration. As usual, the larger difficulty will be at the other end: getting the food to the neediest, who always seem to live in areas poorly served by roads and a working social network or in areas torn by local war. It is a bitter irony that the conditions that contribute to their distress also impede their relief.

The crisis has lent impetus to an idea that had been winning broad support in development circles well before the U.S. Agency for International Development embraced it: the idea of attacking some of the roots of Africa's long-noted agricultural decline by altering local policies that restrict food production. In many countries, governmental food-price and taxing policies have siphoned off farmers' incentive to produce and export. The Reagan administration now seeks to start up a \$500-million five-year program to help African governments unleash their farmers.

Many things have to be done to treat hunger, starvation and underdevelopment. Encouraging farmers to grow more food is unquestionably one of the most important.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Ethiopia's Lost Tribe

Ethiopia is both a country and a living museum. Christian since the fourth century, its people speak 70 languages and 200 dialects. Ethiopia also boasts, or should boast, an ancient Jewish community called the Falashas. A sinner would celebrate this human link to an epic past — a lost tribe that has kept its identity for more than 2,000 years in a remote corner of Africa.

But for this dwindling community of 20,000 black Jews, revivifying faith threatens extinction. The Falashas live in a northwest province stricken by famine and trapped in a crossfire between government and rebel armies. Their presence is a bother to Ethiopia, an awkwardness to Israel, and a matter of too little concern to the rest of the world.

Falasha means "stranger" or "one who owns no land," which well expresses their people's plight. Under Emperor Haile Selassie, who claimed descent from Solomon, Falashas were treated as an odious nuisance. They remained the poorest of the poor and were denied land and education. After Marxist officers deposed the aged Lion of Judah in 1974,

Falashas were persecuted by both government and rebels for declining to join either camp. Israel's response to such tragedy, though usually swift, has in this case been fiftful. Its parliament finally affirmed in 1975 that the Falashas were indeed Jews eligible to enter Israel under the Law of Return. The government then pleaded for "quiet diplomacy," contending that everything possible was being done to rescue this remnant.

The dilemma is real. Too much protest can provoke reprisals and compromise escape. But only a pathetic trickle of Falashas managed to reach Israel by 1982. Only when their plight came to public attention was the number of refugees allowed to grow, to about 5,000.

For its own good reasons, Ethiopia is seeking better ties with the West. Drought has brought famine. Wars have filled its refugee camps. Marxism has stagnated the economy. The plight of the Falashas ought to be on Ethiopia's agenda as it seeks a new path. They have paid dearly for their faith, earning the right at least to a decent exodus.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Israel's Security Concerns

Israel is likely to stay in southern Lebanon for a very long time — not out of choice but because of genuine concern about the security of its northern frontier. The Israelis say that how far north they stay is a matter for military judgment, but a political judgment is needed too. Although both sides respect the tacit "red line" agreement that has kept them out of serious conflict, there would be more confidence if they were further apart.

—The Guardian (London).

### Mixed Memories of Trudeau

Mr. Trudeau inflicted on the Canadian economy a familiar debilitating mix of socialism-cum-Keynesianism. Government became even bigger, spending more, employing more and regulating more. Vitality was choked out

of what should have been a vigorous economy. On the credit side, he fought bravely and successfully to thwart Quebec separatists. He will not be forgotten. Nor much missed.

—The Daily Express (London).

No current leader has occupied the international stage as long, or at times as flamboyantly, as Pierre Elliott Trudeau. His fellow Canadians alternately loved and hated him, but they had grown used to his presence and to the heightened visibility he gave Canada.

He does not leave behind an untrodden country. Unemployment rates in Canada remain higher than in the United States. The country has a large deficit. And its western regions are not on the same political wavelength as its eastern regions. But now Canadians face the reality of picking his successor, knowing that his is a hard act to follow.

—The Los Angeles Times.

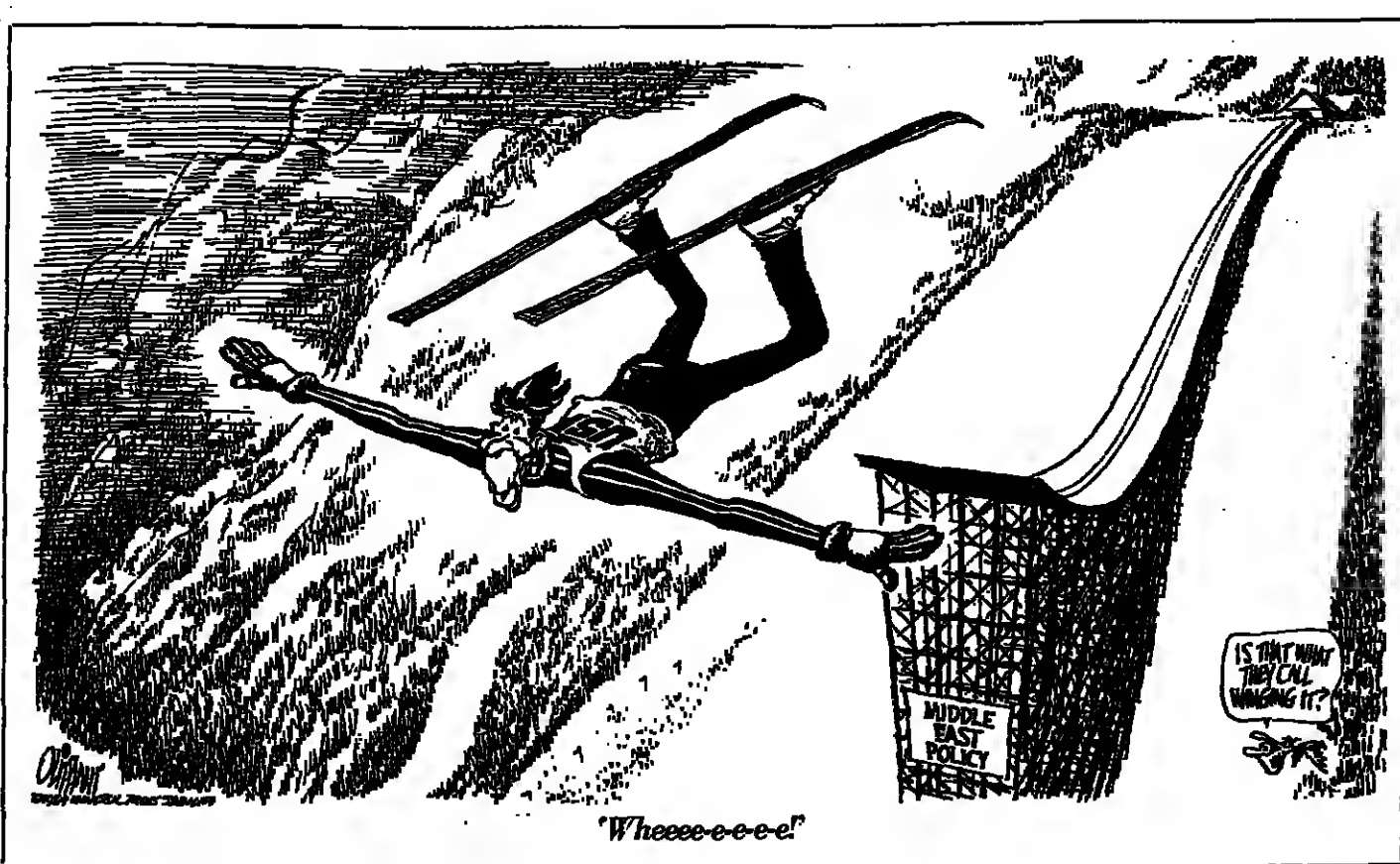
## FROM OUR MARCH 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Taft, Sherman Are Sworn In

WASHINGTON — The inaugural Committee was looking for something novel with which to mark the induction of Mr. William H. Taft and Mr. James S. Sherman into office. It got it [March 4] in a storm which compelled the holding of the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber. President Roosevelt, arm in arm with Judge Taft, entered the Senate Chamber soon after twelve o'clock. Mr. Cannon, the Speaker, entered the Chamber and took his seat on the officers' bench, by the side of the Vice President, Mr. Fairbanks. Mr. Fairbanks then administered to the Vice President-elect, Mr. Sherman, the oath of office. Mr. Sherman made a brief address, after which Judge Taft was inducted into office. Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court administering the oath.

### 1934: Why Man Is the Weaker Sex

NEW YORK — Facts and statistics on file at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, show that the male is the weaker sex. Dr. William J. Mayo, founder of the institution, learned years ago that under some circumstances in some diseases the male of the species is less resistant than the female. Using this information as a basis, Dr. E.V. Allen and his associates of the clinic studied 300,000 cases by checking their findings. Dr. Allen said that men, more frequently than women, are victims of diseases of the digestive tract, of the lungs, of the kidneys, the brain and of functional diseases. Among the reasons for the "inferiority" of men, Dr. Allen lists overwork, alcoholism, "tobacco heart," industrial hazard, and irregular habits in sleeping and eating.



## After Lebanon, a U.S. Policy of Paralysis

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — In 1954, President Eisenhower cut off aid to the French force in Dien Bien Phu, and the Communists took over North Vietnam. At the Geneva conference where their victory was formalized, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles refused to shake the hand of the Chinese delegate, Chou En-lai. That famous incident expressed a deep-seated American disposition — a disposition to sulk in defeat.

A similar case of national sulks now characterizes the U.S. attitude toward Lebanon. Domestic political conditions reinforce the crankiness. Still, the sour mood cannot last — if only because opportunity for a Big Two get-together presents itself.

President Reagan, in this matter as in so many others, set the tone. He was on vacation in California, acting as though nothing much was going on, when the decision to extricate the U.S. Marines from Beirut was announced. At a news conference Feb.

22, Mr. Reagan took issue with a question about an American "loss." "We're just going to a little more defensible position," he insisted.

Secretary of State George Shultz, a loyal lieutenant, followed the leader. He went on vacation in the Caribbean as the marines began leaving Beirut. Before leaving, he said the next steps are "something the Lebanese have to figure out for themselves."

American diplomacy in the area went limp. The president's special envoy, Donald Rumsfeld, did not go back to the Middle East. The United States refused military support to the Lebanese regime of President Amin Gemayel in its jousting with Moslem forces backed by Syria. Washington lent no support to a Saudi plan for bringing Mr. Gemayel together with the Syrians and the dissidents. The United States also stood on the sidelines as France vainly tried to negoti-

ate with the Soviet Union for a United Nations force in Lebanon.

The challenges that might normally have been made by a special set of circumstances. Military hawks, usually keen to decry any U.S. withdrawal, speak softly now because they had all along been opposed to the commitment of marines in Beirut as a no-win venture. Since Israel has not yet defined its position, the most acute of the hawks — the pro-Israeli hawks — are virtually mute.

Doves, who have convinced themselves that Mr. Reagan is a dangerous cowboy, are relieved that he did not plunge in further. Thus the New York Times, in an editorial (JHT, March 3-4), asked what should be done after the withdrawal of the marines from Beirut. It then offered a marvelously succinct answer — nothing.

Even normally voluble politicians

have fallen silent. Republicans have too much bound up in the Reagan candidacy to embarrass the president by nasty questions about Lebanon. The Democrats have preferred to let events speak for themselves.

The events on the ground do not say much. The Gemayel regime is not going down in a dramatic Götterdämmerung. Its fate is being played out in a maze of internal ethnic politics that is nearly incomprehensible. Syria has had to move cautiously. President Hafez al-Assad cannot be all that sure of his hold over the Moslem dissidents in Lebanon. He also has to be careful not to give Israel a new excuse to bash his forces.

Finally, the so-called moderate Arab states have not, as some predicted, caved in before the might of Syria and its revolutionary partner, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran. The Saudis put forward statements of the problem that they are pleased to call plans. The Egyptians keep inching their way back to the Arab world. King Hussein of Jordan toys with the possibility of assuming responsibility for the Palestinian cause. The Iraqis threaten to force a showdown in the Gulf war.

But though the gestures quicken and the tone rises, nothing of serious consequence occurs. The main actors in the Middle East are role-playing. They await the next U.S. move.

Sooner or later, the United States will stop sulking and address itself anew to the real world. Not, probably, because of internal events or developments in the Middle East. The more likely handle is superpower relations. For while the United States has suffered a setback in Lebanon, the Soviet Union has not enjoyed a commensurate gain. The Russians show no more gusto than the Americans for sorting out matters there.

Moscow seems to be looking toward the United States. There has been a warm exchange of letters between President Reagan and Konstantin Chernenko. There is talk at the White House of "quiet diplomacy" via a special emissary. Washington and Moscow are in a pre-negotiating phase.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## Ignoring the Palestinians Is a Mistake

By Harold H. Saunders

WASHINGTON — It has been revealed that an intermediary of the Reagan administration held exploratory talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1981 and 1982. Instead of saying that it was performing a useful service by mediating between Israelis and Palestinians, the White House acted guilty. This was a mistake.

Talking with the Palestinians will not guarantee peace. But there will be no peace without an Israeli-Palestinian negotiation. Developing common ground for negotiation requires talking with Palestinians who can negotiate. Those who block talks may fear negotiation.

Responding to the disclosure, a House subcommittee voted Tuesday to increase aid to Israel and amend the Foreign Assistance Act to say: "No officer or employee of the U.S. government and no agent or other individual acting on behalf of the U.S. government shall negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization or any representative thereof."

In this, Congress walked away from its responsibility to help bring Israelis and the Palestinians to negotiate with each other.

Some moderate Israelis have met in recent months with PLO representatives and Palestinian intellectuals and they have agreed on a three-point formula. Mutual and simultaneous recognition of both peoples' right of self-determination is the first step toward peace. Israel should talk peace with anyone who accepts that principle. The Palestinian-Arab nation must decide for itself what form it will take.

One-third or more of the members of Israel's Knesset, or parliament, are thought to be open to such a formula, although it is not the Israeli government's position. Why does the government fear negotiation?

An Israeli commitment to negotiate would automatically put Israel in a situation where the only reasonable outcome has to include some withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza, as was agreed at Camp David. The government's stated objective now is to keep all that territory. Yet Israel remains committed to Camp David — despite the fact that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, then in the Knesset, voted against it. It requires, among other things, a negotiated solution of the Palestinian problem.

Before Israel can talk to Palestinians, however, two questions must be answered: Who speaks for the Palestinians? What is the authoritative Palestinian position on recognizing and negotiating with Israel?

Henry A. Kissinger agreed with Israel in 1975 that the United States would not recognize or negotiate with the PLO until it accepted United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which speaks of Israel's right to exist. That 1975 agreement modified a much more restrictive Israeli draft so as not to preclude exploratory talks. The House subcommittee ruling is a misinterpretation of Mr. Kissinger's agreement.

In fact, the United States has been exploring the Palestinian position for some time. In 1977, when the Carter administration was preparing to resume the Middle East peace conference in Geneva, it used several Arab officials to probe the PLO position. Some Israelis seemed willing to accept PLO representatives sitting with an Arab delegation in Geneva.

When Camp David pre-empted the Geneva talks, Israel and Egypt agreed to include elected representatives of the West Bank and Gaza in

negotiations about the future of the territories. And after Camp David, Palestinians interested in joining the talks suggested that the PLO might informally "deputize" them to give them a broad mandate to negotiate.

Mainstream PLO leaders today say that they are prepared to live at peace with Israel in their own state in land vacated by Israel. They could accept the three-point formula. But they have not stated this position unequivocally. Why?

One reason is that the Palestinian movement, like Israel, is divided between those who would negotiate peace and those who are more inclined to seek a military solution. In that situation, PLO leaders fear to negotiate unless they are sure that it will produce a just settlement. When the Reagan administration refuses to talk with them and Congress increases aid to an Israeli government that rejects President Reagan's peace initiative, PLO leaders doubt whether the United States can assure a fair negotiation. They want to know U.S. intentions.

Talking with Palestinians to produce negotiation is a two-way street. Americans need to understand the Palestinians' position — and if the Palestinians are prepared to negotiate, they must say so unequivocally. But before they do, they must be confident that Washington is committed to fair negotiations that recognize both Palestinian and Israeli rights, as agreed at Camp David.

The issue is not whether Americans should talk with Palestinians. The issue is how to establish terms for negotiation so obviously fair that they compel both sides to negotiate.

The writer, a resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, was assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs from 1978 to 1981. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Save a Paragraph in the Dead Letter

By Ze'ev Schiff

WASHINGTON — The May 17 Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal accord is clearly a dead letter. President Amin Gemayel has reportedly decided to abandon the agreement, but it would be a mistake to renounce it entirely. The two countries should take steps to separate its crucial military provisions from the political settlement that have offended Lebanese Muslims and their Syrian allies.

The agreement was dead long before the collapse of the Lebanese Army. From the outset, the Lebanese government has been unable to implement the accord. Unlike the Camp David accords, this agreement imposed restrictive conditions on Israel's negotiating partner. Several Lebanese factions opposed it, and there was little chance of its acceptance by Damascus. It offered nothing to encourage the Syrians to withdraw. The agreement was based on the Syrians' willingness to withdraw, and it cannot force Beirut to demilitarize all parts of Lebanon, including the far north, or to eliminate all types of anti-aircraft missile batteries. Nor can Israel insist that the United Nations forces stationed in Lebanon be made up solely of units from countries that have diplomatic relations with Israel. Nor, clearly, can Israel dictate whether

Israel oppose an agreement between Israel and Jordan. Anyone who seeks to advance the peace process in the Middle East — to build on a foundation of agreements rather than military conquest — must be disappointed when any standing agreement, even an imperfect one, is ditched.

The military part of the May 17 accord, which is addressed to the security of the Israel-Lebanon border, should be separated from the political part, which deals with Lebanon's status as an Arab state.

Israel has the right to defend the towns and kibbutzim on its northern border, but it cannot dictate trade relations between itself and Lebanon. It has the right to demand that the Lebanese refrain from establishing an offensive military base in southern Lebanon, but it cannot force Beirut to demilitarize all parts of Lebanon, including the far north, or to eliminate all types of anti-aircraft missile batteries. Nor can Israel insist that the United Nations forces stationed in Lebanon be made up solely of units from countries that have diplomatic relations with Israel. Nor, clearly, can Israel dictate whether

Lebanon may allow another Arab country to import arms and military equipment through Beirut harbor.

A separation between the political and the military parts of the agreement would make it more palatable to the Lebanese without jeopardizing Israel's security interests in the south. It would mean, in effect, going back to the U.S.-brokered agreement of 1976 that limited Syria's sphere of influence in Lebanon.

The problem with implementing the military part of the agreement is that the disintegration of the Lebanese Army removed Israel's logical partner in southern Lebanon.

The only group that might cooperate with Israel in this regard are the Shiite Moslem residents of the south, who account for a majority of the population there and stand to gain from this arrangement. If they agree to cooperate tacitly with Israel, as they have done in the past, and prevent the infiltration of Palestinian guerrillas, an Israeli withdrawal would become possible.

The writer, defense editor of the Israeli newspaper Haaretz, is on leave at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Letter: A Voice for the Lebanese Mainstream

From Ghias el-Yafi in London

THERE IS no escaping the fact that various protagonists in the Lebanese crisis will have to sit around a table one day and earnestly discuss the future of the country. At that time they should have one fundamental objective in mind, namely, the reconstitution of Lebanon as a nation capable of peacefully addressing and solving the issues that face the individual as a private citizen and as a member of his religious community — in a spirit of fairness, justice and equality.

The Geneva reconciliation talks of last November attempted to include representatives of elements with visible military or political influence on the scene. A vigilant attempt was made not to disturb the traditional religious balance. This would have been all well and good if those present represented fairly the Lebanese people and could translate the majority's aspirations into a new national consensus.

In Lebanon today, there is a wide cross section of people from all religious communities who do not approve of the old sectarian and now party-dominated

state and are at the same time deeply cynical about the traditional politicians' willingness and ability to work for a national solution. They have strong moral and political beliefs and attitudes that are in sharp contrast with the media-created image of the Lebanese as a bearded and scruffy gun-toting gangs roaming the streets of Beirut. They reject the old confessional and oligarchic regime and aspire to create a modern, independent, nonsectarian, liberal and multi-confessional society through truly democratic means.

This cross section represents important segments of the Lebanese population. It is lying low because it has been muted by force and because the use of guns is anathema to its beliefs. However, its silence does not make it insignificant or acquiescent.

These Lebanese should be encouraged and not manipulated; they should be heard, if not directly represented, at any future conciliation talks.

Other letters, Page 5.

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مكتبة الأمل



# On the Of For And Blue

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President Ferdinand Marcos says he will submit his controversial decrees powers, which allow him to order summary arrests and detention without trial, to a review and possible abolition by the new parliament to be elected in May.

Other actions he expects of the incoming legislators, who will hold their first session in June, could rescind a constitutional amendment permitting him to proclaim laws without reference to the legislature.

Mr. Marcos disclosed these plans in an interview in which he also indicated that he anticipates strong gains by the opposition in the May 14 election. He said he would seek re-election as president in 1987, partly because of "the fear of some people that if a weak hand gains control of the government, the Philippines might fall into the hands of a communist government."

Mr. Marcos had led him to declare martial law in 1972.

He said that he intended to lift martial law, possibly "even before the elections," in disturbed provinces of Mindanao and other southern islands that have been the scene of a Muslim secessionist revolt and were kept under military rule after it had ended in the rest of the country three years ago.

Mr. Marcos also said that he might ask the Reagan administration for a review and possible revision of the U.S.-Philippine mutual security treaty because of a pending reduction of American military funding recommended by the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week. However, he reaffirmed his government's commitment to continuing the 37-year-old defense alliance.

The 75-minute interview Friday in Mr. Marcos's stately, book-lined office in Malacanang began on the topic of the 66-year-old president's health — a subject of much speculation and rumor, including unfounded reports that he has a serious kidney ailment.

"The truth, he said, is that a World War II shrapnel splinter that was thought to have lodged in a kidney was found in his bladder instead and has been removed."

Mr. Marcos said that he was prepared to defend his stern martial law administration, instituted at a time when Communists were "marching in the streets of Manila, proclaiming the birth of a new government," and at one point had broken into the guarded palace grounds, burning a building in the presidential compound.

"But I feel that the world is moving along, and that what might have been good in 1972 might not be good now," he said. "This is why I am in such a hurry," he added.

## Marcos Will Submit Powers to Review By New Legislature

By Robert Trumbull

New York Times Service

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos says he will submit his controversial decrees powers, which allow him to order summary arrests and detention without trial, to a review and possible abolition by the new parliament to be elected in May.

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## Passports of 53 Malaysians Impounded Following Unauthorized Visits to China

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The Malaysian government has impounded the passports of 53 Malaysians found to have made unauthorized visits to China, the New Sunday Times reported.

Home Ministry officials said more passports may be impounded as officials have a list of people who visited China without having their passports stamped. They said Chinese officials had issued special documents so these people could visit China without using their Malaysian passports.

Musa Hitam, deputy prime minister and home affairs minister, has warned that the government might revoke the citizenship of Malaysians who do this, but officials said this had not happened so far.

China is reported to be issuing special travel documents to Chinese living abroad to attract tourists and foreign exchange.

Mr. Musa said he told Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian of China in talks in Kuala Lumpur on Feb. 27 that Malaysia was unhappy with the "Chinese action. At a news conference the next day, Mr. Wu said the matter could be ironed out "through diplomatic channels."

Malaysian passports rule out travel to China, and those wishing to visit those countries must obtain special permission from immigration authorities. Malaysian authorities have been afraid that Malaysians visiting China would be influenced by the Communists there, and work against the government. Of Malaysia's 14 million people, more than 37 percent are Chinese.

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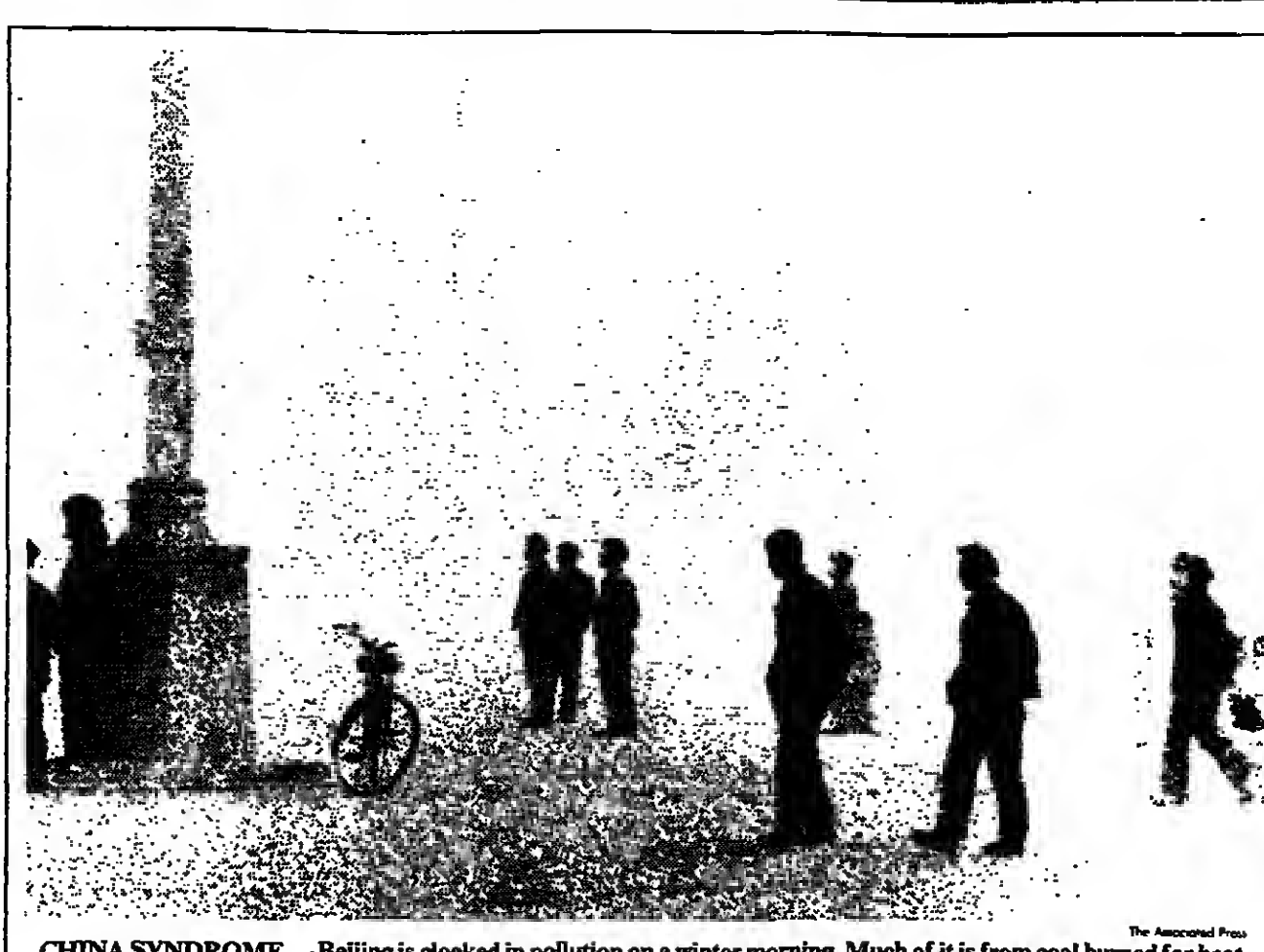
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CHINA SYNDROME — Beijing is cloaked in pollution on a winter morning. Much of it is from coal burned for heat.

## Vatican Says Hanoi Is Trying to Control Catholics

By Henry Karnen

New York Times Service

ROME — Church officials here say that Vietnam is pressing to bring its three million Roman Catholics under its direct control and isolate them from the Vatican.

The reported campaign, which the Vatican officials believe parallels Chinese measures to create a schismatic anti-Roman church, has been accompanied by acts of force against priests and laymen.

Last year Hanoi established a Committee for the Solidarity of the Patriotic Vietnamese. Word has reached Rome that two leading churchmen, the archbishops of Ho Chi Minh City and Hue, protested strongly the creation of the body,

which is said to be Catholic but outside church control.

Playing on the hostility between China and Vietnam, Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh warned in a speech in Ho Chi Minh City against following Beijing's example of seeking to alienate Catholics from Rome.

Archbishop Nguyen Kim Dien of Hue urged the new committee's chairman to mediate on the passage of the Gospel that says, "Those who do not enter the sheepfold by the door are not shepherds, but robbers."

Amnesty International has reported that about 150 priests have been detained or imprisoned on religious grounds in Vietnam.

Two major confrontations between churchmen and the state last year have, according to church sources and recent arrivals from Vietnam, increased pressure on Catholics.

In one case, the Rev. Nguyen Van Ly, a parish priest, defied Hanoi's ban on a traditional pilgrimage to Rome in 1982. He was sentenced the next year to be defrocked — a night the church says is reserved for it alone — and ordered to live in the village where he was born. Five seminarians who had accompanied him were sentenced to two to four years in prison.

The police made nine attempts to seize Father Ly at his church in Doi Son, near Hue, but were repelled by parishioners. Last April, on three successive days, the priest read over the church's public address system a set of demands on

the government to respect his and the church's constitutional rights to free worship.

On May 18, according to witnesses whose testimony has reached Rome, about 200 policemen stormed the church compound, smashed the door, beat Father Ly, ripped off his cassock and then carried him off. He has not been heard from since.

In the other confrontation, three priests, including Vietnam's Jesuit superior, and three laymen, all linked to the Jesuit center in Ho Chi Minh City, were sentenced last June to prison terms ranging from three years to life for "plotting the overthrow of the legitimate power and counterrevolutionary propaganda."

China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, has tried to restore respect for the relatively few people who have completed high school. The 1982 census disclosed that only 0.6 percent of China's one billion people attended or had graduated from college, while 23.5 percent remained illiterate.

In commemorating the centennial of Marx's death last March, the Communist Party chief, Hu Yaobang, told party members that intellectuals were needed not only to overthrow the old world but to build the new one.

Nonetheless, educated people have been underpaid, ill-housed and discouraged from joining the Communist Party, which constitutes China's ruling elite. The People's Daily, the party newspaper, has urged the admission of more educated people by telling of some scientists who were taken into the party only "after they made their contributions and died."

Mr. An, 53, has become one of the most conspicuous successes in rising above the discrimination. "As an intellectual, I think I experienced what most intellectuals experienced, but of course every case is different," he said over a cup of tea in Harbin, the provincial capital.

Though his parents were peasants, Mr. An graduated from Hebei province's engineering college in 1951 and worked as an engineer in the Manchurian town of Qiqihar until the anti-rightist campaign began in 1957, purportedly to ferret out those who challenged the Communist Party's primacy.

While he felt that the campaign was justified, Mr. An said: "I was among those people who were wrongly labeled. At that time, there were arguments about whether we should be Red or expert. I believed that we should be expert, which was not appreciated."

After his questioners learned that Mr. An had belonged to a Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party,

## Aquino Inquiry Unraveling the Regime's Case

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

MANILA — The government's case that Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was murdered by a small-time hood in the employ of Communists has been unraveling in hearings before a fact-finding board.

Although no one has publicly stated before the board that the military planned or carried out the assassination of the opposition leader, some testimony has supported this conclusion, which is already taken for granted by many Filipinos.

"The government's case has been refuted," said Raul Gonzales, president of the Philippine National Bar Association.

This view was echoed by a Western diplomat who noted that the five-member board, its credibility now established, had "pretty much discredited the government's version" of the events surrounding Mr. Aquino's assassination at Manila International Airport on Aug. 21.

Mr. Gonzales said there was already sufficient circumstantial evidence and testimony to show that Mr. Aquino was not shot by Rolando Galman, the man blamed by the government for the murder. Mr. Galman was killed at the scene by security men.

However, Mr. Gonzales said, no testimony has revealed who did shoot Mr. Aquino and who ordered the assassination.

Corazon Juliano Agrava, a retired appeals court justice who heads the fact-finding board, said in January that "there is now evidence that puts into doubt that Galman is the killer."

Allegations made recently in the United States by two Filipinos, Major Ernesto D. Rosales and José Fronda Santos, that Mr. Aquino's murder was a military operation, caused little surprise here. But they appear to have rattled the government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

There were indications that the government might try to take action against Major Rosales and Mr. Santos, whose sworn affidavits alleging military involvement in the assassination were submitted recently to a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee.

Major Rosales, a lawyer assigned to the Police Constabulary Judge Advocate General's Office, was reported last week to be facing desertion charges for leaving in December for the United States before his resignation, filed in November, was accepted.

A statement released by the presidential palace quoted a "bipartisan group" of Philippine politicians as condemning the allegations as "foul and dirty tactics calculated to cast aspersions on the republic."

The statement reserved its harshest attack for Mr. Santos, who claimed in his affidavit that Brigadier General Luther Custodio, who headed the military unit assigned to arrest Mr. Aquino when he arrived here, had asked him to take part in a plot to assassinate the former senator. General Custodio has denied the allegation.

Despite the government's efforts to discredit them, the fact-finding board will try to acquire testimony

between the superpowers, on the other hand, prevents any increase in direct development aid.

The East-West conflict is creating an atmosphere in which development of the Southern Hemisphere is nearly impossible. Development, and the easing of misery, cannot take place during a war, or in its aftermath — regardless of which side triumphs.

My response, in agreement with and in addition to Mrs. Pérez de Cuellar's emotional plea, is to call for a stop to the militarization of the Third World, and a step to the arms race. Military spending can then be redirected to provide for an increase in living standards for all people, and the eventual alleviation of suffering.

KENNETH STEWART, Copenhagen.

Another Kind of Boom

Regarding the report "U.S. Arms Building Produces Boom on West Coast" (Feb. 22) by Robert Lindsey:

If the arms buildup continues, it will produce a different kind of boom, one heard all over the world.

Given their less than brilliant record in Lebanon, Central America, Vietnam, and elsewhere, those bunglers in Washington should not be trusted with any more war matériel. Then they might be forced to go back to a "live and let live" diplomacy instead of their insane machismo posturing.

BEN LANE, Spanga, Sweden.

Butter, Not Guns

Regarding the comment "An Encounter in Tbilisi" (Feb. 22) by Marcelo Pérez de Cuellar:

The extent to which misery exists in today's world is perhaps unprecedented. Although many natural and historical factors aggravate the situation, there is one determinant that stands alone: the continued polarization and militarization of less-developed countries in the context of the East-West conflict. This militarization robs suffering people of desperately needed investment capital. The continuing arms race

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## The Long March Back For China's Educated

Engineer's Rehabilitation Shows Policy Shift, but Mistrust Persists

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

HARBIN, China — As a deputy governor of Heilongjiang province, An Zhendong is responsible for developing industry and communications in the strategic northeastern corner of Manchuria.

The competence for which he is now respected was once his liability. He spent 68 months in prison. During the Cultural Revolution he was made to wear a dunce cap and wooden sign proclaiming his counter-revolutionary status and to submit to daily humiliation by jeering tormentors. He twice contemplated suicide to escape his ordeals.

His crime consisted of seeming to know too much.

Mr. An's promotion last April to one of Heilongjiang's most crucial posts was part of a continuing drive by the Beijing leadership to recognize China's long-discredited intellectuals, whose talents are now desperately needed for the country's modernization.

The updated Communist Party line is that most intellectuals have already merged with China's working class and that the distinction between physical and mental labor will disappear as society develops and everyone becomes educated.

Yet suspicion of intellectuals lingers among officials who were taught to distrust knowledge. There were reports last year that college graduates were still laboring on state farms near Shanghai and tending livestock or repairing tractors in Guizhou and Xinjiang.

The problems faced by educated people in China are not as great as they were under Mao, when they were reviled as the "stinking ninth category" of enemies in a proletarian society that valued manual toil over mental effort.

Contempt for intellectuals reached its zenith in the Cultural Revolution, when tens of thousands of scientists, teachers, doctors and scholars were assaulted, sent off to perform menial chores and publicly abused.

China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, has tried to restore respect for the relatively few people who have completed high school. The 1982 census disclosed that only 0.6 percent of China's one billion people attended or had graduated from college, while 23.5 percent remained illiterate.

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While he felt that the campaign was justified, Mr. An said: "I was among those people who were wrongly labeled. At that time, there were arguments about whether we should be Red or expert. I believed that we should be expert, which was not appreciated."

After his questioners learned that Mr. An had belonged to a Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party,

youth group for a year in high school before the Communist takeover in 1949, he was tried as a "historical counterrevolutionary" and sentenced to seven years in prison.

In prison, Mr. An worked as an electrician, welder and machinist. He was released for good behavior after five years and eight months and in 1964 was sent to a factory in Harbin. He helped develop and produce its first rectifiers, which convert electricity from alternating to direct current.

The Cultural Revolution erupted in 1966 and Mr. An promptly became a target of the local leftists. "The Gang of Four thought that the more you knew, the more anti-revolutionary facts were in your head," he said. "They said that they preferred the weeds of socialism to the seedlings of capitalism."

Mr. An was dismissed as an electrical engineer and put to work scrubbing toilets. "I was forced to wear a dunce cap and a placard for more than an hour every day while I was criticized," he said. After eight months of harassment, he was reassigned to a farm.

"When the farm people came to get me, they decided that I was too skinny and weak," he went on. "They thought I was only fit for consuming food, not for working, so they refused to take me."

So he was sent to a small factory, where, he said, "there was no equipment, only some old people and a few youngsters making railway spikes and horseshoes and porcelain insulators."

"But it was not so governed by the Cultural Revolution and it focused on production, so I was warmly welcomed," he said.

Mr. An converted the primitive factory to produce rectifiers and in two years it was turning a profit. Then a radical worker propaganda team arrived at the factory. He was again forced to don a dunce cap and placard and was demoted to common laborer.

In 1970, Chen Xiyuan, a



## Part 2

# World Travel

### MARKETING SUPPLEMENT

## End Of Worldwide Recession Fuels Growth In Travel Throughout Pacific Rim Area

A traditional long-haul market, the vast Pacific area felt the global recession more than most regions. And now that economic conditions are on the mend, Pacific travel industry officials gathered at the world travel mart in Berlin this week are all talking optimistically about a swift upturn in traffic.

"This spring, the Pacific Area Travel Association will be meeting in Colombo," explains Graham Hornel, the former Gurkha officer who serves as the organization's Director of Public Relations. "The theme of the sessions, which will attract about 2,000 executives, is 'Restarting the Engines', an expression of the confidence that many people in the travel business out here have in sales prospects for 1984 and beyond."

Major Asian travel headlines were made in December by Northwest Orient Airlines when the longtime transpacific carrier linked San Francisco and Tokyo with a new nonstop service. The link features the line's Regent Imperial International service complete with designer table linen, top quality wines, choice of elaborate entrees, all served on custom-drafted Royal Doulton chinaware.



Devaluation in Australia has kept tourism to Australia on the hop.

Investing heavily to beef up its 57 weekly roundtrips between the US and the Orient, Northwest has just signed up for five new Boeing 747's. Explains M. J. Lapersky, NWA's Chairman and CEO, "The new Boeing 747 additions are part of our long-range plan to maintain a fully

modern and growing fleet. In particular, we are most pleased that these very substantial acquisitions can be financed without new borrowing and that our fully owned and debt-free fleet of airplanes will make us fully competitive in the growing international market."

The strong US dollar has played a major role in tourism's growth in recent months, although officials are quick to add that intra-Asian travel, and tour bookings from Europe are increasingly important. No longer does any Asian tourist authority direct all its sales efforts to the US alone.

Devaluation of the Australian dollar made that country a particular travel bargain. "Unfortunately," says Alan Drew of the Australian Tourist Commission, "we couldn't publicize the bargain aspects of devaluation as much as we would have liked to. The move came after most of our year's promotional budget had been spent. Still, there's no doubt that tourists found out about the bargain and our summer travel, went up by 10%."

Buster Hollands of the Hong Kong Tourist Authority sees another reason for the growth in Pacific travel. "Suddenly, the recession is over. When travelers get to Hong Kong they may spend more because of the favorable exchange rates, but they're not coming just because of it. It's an end-of-recession feeling that gets them on the road in the first place."

Hong Kong has had a slower than usual season, the modest



Bangkok's famed temples continue to attract tourists and hoteliers looking for new sites on which to build.

slump due, in part, to rumors about the colony's eventual fate, and also to a few outbreaks of civic unrest. John Paim, the Hong Kong Tourist Authority's executive director, reports occupancy rates of 78-79% compared to the 85-95% normal for early in the year, but adds that totals have climbed in recent months. Looming over everyone in the business is the reality that a hotel building boom in Hong Kong will add 20,000 new hotel rooms to the hospitality inventory over the next 18 months. Many hoteliers are taking serious aim at the conference and incentive business to help fill these rooms.

India feels that its healthy 10% growth in tourism over the

past year is probably due, in large measure, to the worldwide popularity of the Oscar-winning film Gandhi. K. B. Singh of the Indian Tourist Office is even more optimistic about 1984 because so many tour operators have now added India to the itineraries they are offering to tourists.

Indonesia has dropped its requirement for visas for many tourists and this has led to a 7% growth in arrivals. Similarly, the country has devalued its currency, enhancing the value-for-money aspects of travel to the islands.

The opening of the 420-room Hotel Meridien in Singapore launched the busiest year of hotel growth in the city-state's his-

tory. More than 2,500 new rooms will have opened by the end of 1985, including a second Meridien near Shangi airport.

JAL's Nikko hotel chain will be cutting the ribbon on a new hotel this spring, followed by hotels belonging to the Mandarin, Consolidated, New Otani and Furama groups. Everyone in the Singapore travel trade is watching the huge new Raffles and Marina City complexes nervously, wondering if a glut of hotel rooms will lead to a bloodletting round of price wars and the possible bankrupting of some of the weaker firms.

One Asian firm which seems immune to hard times is the Oberoi chain which will total 50

hotels within the next five years, ten of the newest scheduled for construction outside India. The dynamo running the chain is 83-year-old Mohan Singh Oberoi who came down from the foothills of the Himalayas 61 years ago with a few meager rupees in his pocket and has never looked back. He was recently named the International Hotel Association's "Man of the Year."

His formula for success seems to be one which has been followed by many other inns in the Pacific region: "First, get the right people running your hotel. Then, train them to treat your customers as guests, with the quality of personalized service that guarantees they will depart as your friends."



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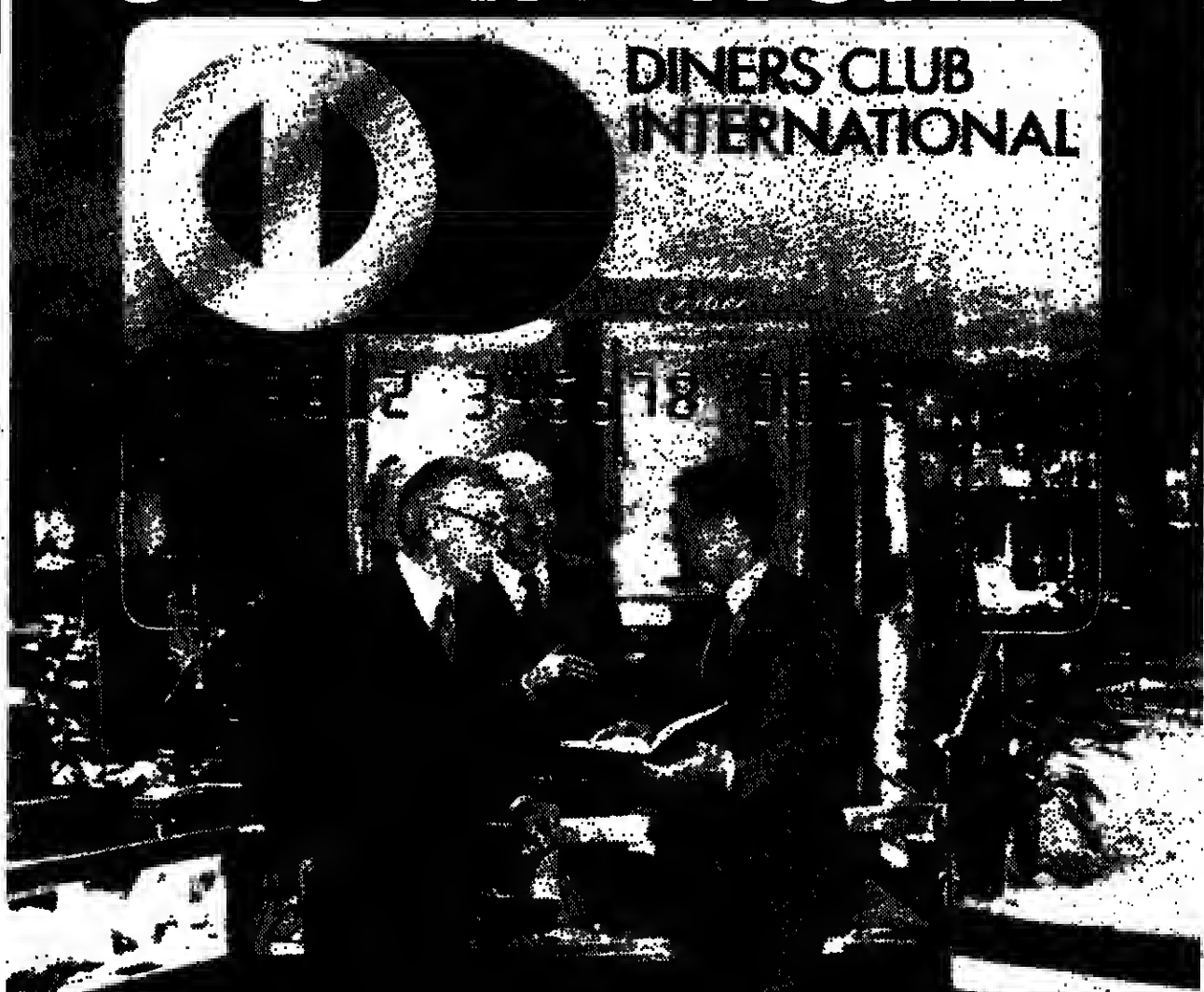
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# North America Pins Travel Hopes On Major 1984 Events

The 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles and a six-month world exposition in New Orleans are both expected to pull North American tourism out of its 1983 doldrums.

The southern US hopes for approximately 11-million visitors during the May/October run of the World's Fair. More than 20 countries are taking part and 20,000 hours of entertainment have been scheduled, with an all-star array of performers strutting their stuff at the Fairground's 5,500-seat amphitheater. Some 75 restaurants will be serving up everything from hamburgers and hot dogs to Louisiana gumbo and jambalaya.

The Canadian provinces are gearing themselves up for a year-long celebration of the 450th anniversary of the arrival of the first French explorers to the St. Lawrence area. The major tourist industry events on the Canadian calendar will be the first-ever arrival of the Association of British Travel Agents who will come en masse to Toronto in the autumn.

The progress of the Louisiana World's Fair will be closely monitored by Vancouver's Mayor or Harcourt and his teams of experts who are busily planning a similar exposition in Vancouver to take place in 1986 and establish this West Coast city as an alternate port of entry to Canada attracting traffic from all the Pacific Rim nations.

On the US west coast, Californians are gleefully rubbing their hands anticipating \$3.5-billion of extra income from the spectators pouring in to witness the three weeks of summer Olympic activities scheduled for late July and early August.

One lasting reminder of the Olympics will be the complete rebuilding of the Los Angeles International Airport which has been taking place for the past several years. It's a \$700-million reconstruction project, doubling terminal space and increasing passenger capacity by more than 60%.

Better handling of international passengers is an airport goal. Says Clifton Moore, a Los Angeles Airport executive, "The new system of passenger handling will reduce the amount of time an incoming international traveler spends in going through immigration, customs and agricultural checks to the shortest period in any airport we know of. It should take about 1 1/2 minutes per passenger to complete all the formalities for those going through the Green — nothing to declare — Channel."

The US tourism industry continues to grumble, without avail, over Congress' inability to remove the need for each visiting tourist to have a US visa. Alone among the western nations, the US leaders appear oblivious to the importance of tourism to the domestic economy. Congress appropriated a measly \$12-million to promote US tourism abroad in fiscal 1985 and President Reagan's staff promptly cut the budget figure back to \$8.5-million, leaving the US one of the world's least promoted nations.

The result has been that individual states have had to take up the slack. New York State, for instance, is now requesting \$11.6-million from its legislators to promote its heartland "I love New York" campaign.

With a new convention center almost completed, New York



This year Canada celebrates 450 years of contact with France and these troopers will be parading at Old Fort York.

City is bidding heavily for conference business. And individual hotels, even the tradition-enriched Plaza, are attempting to woo conventioners and incentive groups with aggressive marketing efforts and improved conference facilities.

Another outgrowth of the meager resources which the US

government puts into tourism promotion is the combining of efforts going on between states and cities which have similar tourism goals and tourism markets. Explains Don Payne, "Las Vegas regularly teams up with Palm Springs and San Diego to promote what we call 'Sun Cor-

ner USA'. We are usually out on the road a couple of months a year to remind the international travel industry about our sun, our shoreline and the excitement of the nightlife of Las Vegas."

Hawaii will spend 1984 celebrating 25 years of statehood. Sheraton will be playing an active role in the statewide celebration, boasting 12 properties on the five major islands, giving the chain an inventory of 6,800 rooms. Hawaii is the linch-pin in Sheraton's Pacific Division which has now grown to more than 25 hotels.

Tom Hanlon, spokesman for Palm Springs, reveals that this traditional California playground is also in the midst of a building boom. "We are going to see decades of major hotel growth compacted into the next year," he reports. "We want to maintain and improve our traditions for hospitality and, at the same time, we know this new building helps us to embrace the realities of modern times. However, we can't let this new building change Palm Springs, for then we would lose our product."

The other American sun spot — Florida — is seeing a changing pattern of tourism. Orlando has become a prime international destination with the dual appeal of Disney's EPCOT and Disneyworld. Donald Duck's 50th birthday will be a 1984 theme-setter for the mid-state area.

The emergence of Tampa as an international gateway has sparked foreign interest in visits to Florida's Gulf Coast with its white sand beaches, warm gulf waters and less frenetic pace of nightlife. The Pinellas County area is bursting with rental cha-

lets and condominiums located on the rims of lush golf courses and available at a fraction of the price of a high-rise hotel suite. At the Innisbrook resort with its 63 holes on three championship golf courses, a large one-bedroom suite with full-size kitchen, TV, maid service, laundry facilities on the premises, is available for a family for \$50 a day or less.

The Australian Tennis Institute at Innisbrook offers first-class tennis instruction to would-be and experienced players of all ages. Most recent of the continuing innovations at Innisbrook is room service to the chalets and suites dotted around the vast resort acreage, food arriving via motorized delivery.

Even the domestic airlines are making a bid for international travelers. Explains Pat Henry, Manager of International Sales for Republic, "We serve 140 North American cities and have an excellent See America program allowing a maximum of 12 flight coupons per ticket to be used within 60 days travel within the US at an adult fare of approximately \$400."

The biggest aviation story of the year in North America may well be the rebirth of Braniff which began flying early in March. Financed by Hyatt which put up \$20-million in cash and \$50-million in loan guarantees, Braniff hopes to offer approximately 80 flights a day to about 20 US cities. Betting is that the new airline will make it, because it is headed by 40-year-old Bill Slater, TWA's former international VP who ran up an outstanding sales record in Europe before taking up the challenge of getting Braniff into the skies again.



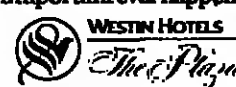
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# Wars In Falklands/Grenada Have Little Impact On Tourist Traffic To Caribbean And Latin America

Eighteen months of black headlines about conflicts off the coast of Latin America and in the Caribbean have done little to diminish traveler interest in visiting the area.

Instead, the strong American dollar has made travel south of the border increasingly desirable to the American tourist, with European and Far Eastern tour groups following suit.

Mexico, in particular, has found that tourism can be a major force to pull the country out of its continuing post-devaluation recession. Hotels in all of Mexico's big cities and its coastline resorts report nearly 100% occupancy as the North Americans have flocked south to take advantage of the bargain basement prices.

Latin America is also increasingly on the tourist map these days, offering destinations that boast the sophisticated qualities of Europe's major cities with the exotic allure of a relatively untraveled destination.

Brazil is promoting itself aggressively with Varig, PanAm and the Brazilian Tourist Authority combining on a number of packages, starting as low as \$400 per person including roundtrip airfare from Rio to New York.

Clients crying out to try Argentina have a number of packages to choose from, featuring roundtrip airfares, New York-to-Buenos Aires which have dropped to as low as \$780 roundtrip.

The Brazilian Tourist Authority boasts that the number of arrivals has grown by 30% during 1983 and expects the boom to continue. If airlines can be kept down, Marlene Schwartz of the BTA insists, that Brazil's beachfront resorts like Salvador, Bahia, can "compete strongly with the Caribbean in attracting arrivals."

Among the carriers linking North America with destinations to the south, Air Florida seems to be making most of the new moves. Donald Lloyd-Jones, the line's chairman, recently announced new Boeing 737 jet service to five destinations in the US linking them with airports in the Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands in the Caribbean. To launch the service, a special \$198 roundtrip fare between Miami and the Virgin Islands was made available to tourists.

Air Florida is one of the latest carriers to launch a frequent flyer program. 25 one-way trips on Air Florida, even short hops, will earn the customer a free roundtrip ticket to any of the line's

destinations in the US, Bahamas, the Caribbean or Central America. 51 one-way flights earn a free roundtrip ticket to any of the line's European destinations. Participants in the plan carry a special passport which is stamped during the check-in process.

The Caribbean's long chain of islands sweeping in an arc from the tip of Florida to Venezuela continue to attract a clientele eager for sun, sand, and sea.

Several of the island groups are intent in establishing themselves not only as resorts but as centers of international commerce as well. The three Cayman Islands—Grand, Little and Brac—clustered south of Cuba, west of Jamaica and 480 miles from the southern tip of Florida, are among the most active in this dual sales effort.

22-mile-long Grand Cayman, the largest of the islands, has recently installed the Caribbean's most modern telephone system with international direct dialing. The attraction of the telephone linkage is that it permits Grand Cayman to continue serving the numerous financial institutions, banks and holding companies, which are headquartered there because of its advantages as a tax haven.

When visitors to the Caymans are not making financial decisions they enjoy some of the Western Caribbean's best scuba diving and bonefishing. Ten minutes offshore from the Grand Cayman there are at least four major shipwrecks to explore, and the water is so clear divers can see more than 200 feet without difficulty. Divers like Bob Soto have spent more than 25 years in the business and offer courses for beginners as well as more sophisticated diving experiences for underwater veterans.

Cayman Brac, 86 miles to the north-west is also a scuba paradise, and three resorts there all offer specialized diving packages. At Little Cayman, the smallest island of the three, the major sport is fishing—both for bonefish and a freshwater breed of ocean tarpon.

Centuries ago these islands were known as Las Tortugas because Columbus found, when he came ashore there in 1503, that the islands were covered with tortoises. Today the tortoises have been replaced by tourists.

This report on world travel was written by Arturo Gonzalez, a member of the Society of American Travel Writers and designed by Robert Palmacci.

## What top hotel chains use Service 800 to build corporate travel business — by anything from 50% to 500% a year?

Include Cigahotels, Hilton, Holiday Inns, HRI, Hyatt, Marriott, Ramada, Sheraton, Trusthouse Forte, Westin and many airlines. Then add in all the other kinds of business — car rental, credit cards, insurers, cruise operators etc — which build business by serving the international traveller. Service 800 helps you increase business by making instantaneous reservation easier than ever before, because this international toll-free dialing system makes it simple for even the most distant customer to contact you direct. At the price of a local call!

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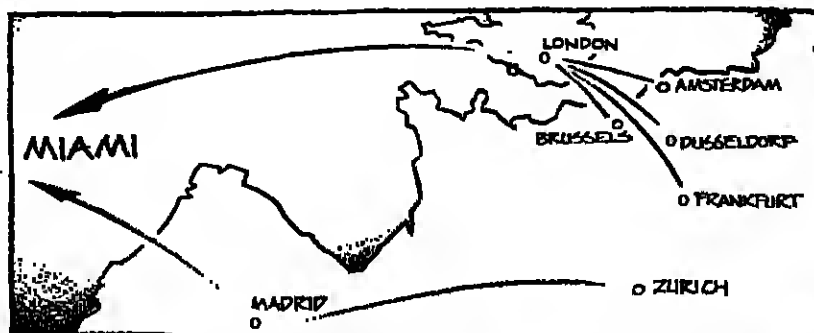
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Telephone (022) 61 71 71, telex 289 003 GRP



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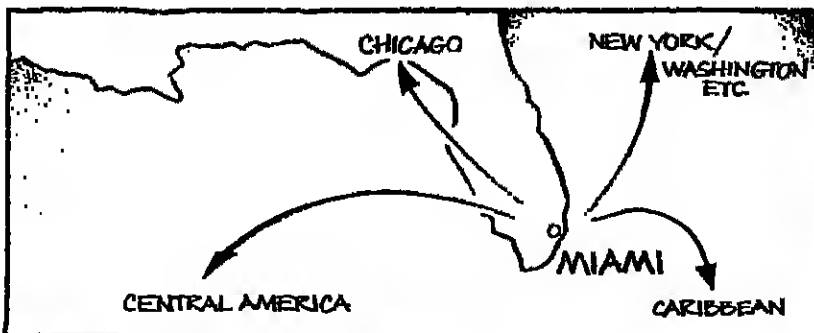
## Air Florida

Did you realise that we have so many departure points in Europe? With as many as six flights a week from some?



## Air Florida

Did you realise that our connecting flights from Miami will take you to the Caribbean, Central America, the East Coast of the USA as well as throughout Florida?



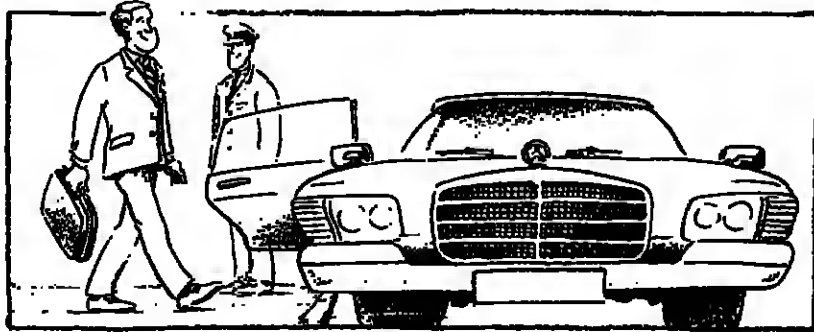
## Air Florida

Did you realise that up to the 25th March you will be able to get 2 seats for the price of one on both First and Atlantic Class?



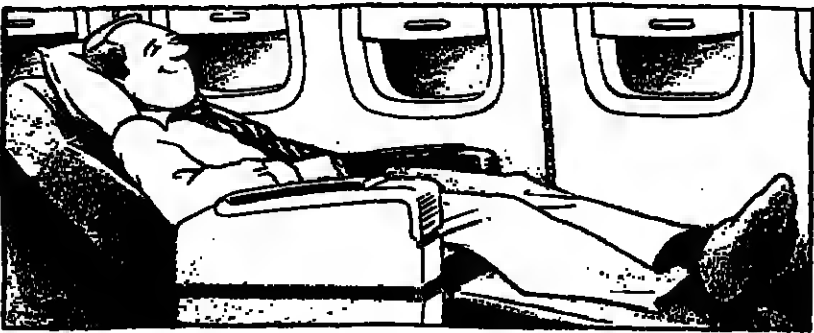
## Air Florida

Did you realise that if you travel with us First Class we will provide a chauffeur driven limousine to drive you to Gatwick\* or complimentary accommodation at the Gatwick Hilton?



## Air Florida

Did you realise that our new sleeper seats on First Class enable you to spend the whole flight in unparalleled comfort?



## Air Florida

Did you realise that on both First and Atlantic Class you qualify for a return flight to anywhere on our East Coast network for just \$1 each way? \*\*



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\*For passengers living within 40 miles of London. \*\*From UK, E.U. & EFTA only extends to passengers travelling by air from UK, possessions and continental Europe. Substantial reductions available for Atlantic & East Coast passengers.



# International Bond Prices - Week of March 1

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Crédit Suisse-Frères Boston  
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

## RECENT ISSUES

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yld	Cur
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
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4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5

## STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yld	Cur
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
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4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5

## DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yld	Cur
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
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4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5
4.00	Australia	7.25	10/10/84	10.5	10.5

(Continued on Page 10)

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Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

NEW YORK (AP)—			Social			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial			Other			Index		
New York (AP)—			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial			Other			Index			Index		
New York (AP)—			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial			Other			Index			Index		
New York (AP)—			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial			Other			Index			Index		
New York (AP)—			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial			Other			Index			Index		
New York (AP)—			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial			Other			Index			Index		
New York (AP)—			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial			Other			Index			Index		
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New York (AP)—			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial			Other			Index			Index		
New York (AP)—			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial			Other			Index			Index		
New York (AP)—			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial			Other			Index			Index		
New York (AP)—			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial			Other			Index			Index		
New York (AP)—			Tech			Health			Energy			Consumer			Financial											

**Closing Prices March 2, 1984**

ifnTx	Bid 19.84	Ask 19.84	Lindnr	Bid 19.71	Ask 19.71
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[illegible]

NE IRP	11.17	NL	Equi	
NE InG4	10.10	NL	Gwth	T
NovaFd	12.20	NL	Inco	1
Nuyvsn	7.34	NL	Munk	1

Omega	9.89	NL	St Paul Invest	
Dns Wm	17.02	NL	Capit	72
Oppenheimer Fd:			Growth	16

[illegible]

	Month	Price	Net	Total Line
NO	Nov	112	72	
	Dec	115	72	
	Jan	115	72	
	Feb	115	72	
Y	Mar	115	72	
	Apr	115	72	
	May	115	72	
	Jun	115	72	
N	Jul	115	72	
	Aug	115	72	
	Sep	115	72	
	Oct	115	72	
CO	Nov	115	72	
	Dec	115	72	
	Jan	115	72	
	Feb	115	72	
NEOUS	Mar	115	72	
	Apr	115	72	
	May	115	72	
	Jun	115	72	
ANO	Jul	115	72	
	Aug	115	72	
	Sep	115	72	
	Oct	115	72	
AY	Nov	115	72	
	Dec	115	72	
	Jan	115	72	
	Feb	115	72	

	World	1,072	1,111
	North America	1,072	1,111
	U.S.	1,072	1,111
	Canada	1,072	1,111
	Latin America	1,072	1,111
	Europe	1,072	1,111
	Asia	1,072	1,111
	Africa	1,072	1,111
	Oceania	1,072	1,111
	Other	1,072	1,111
	U.S. - Canada	1,072	1,111
	U.S. - Latin America	1,072	1,111
	U.S. - Europe	1,072	1,111
	U.S. - Asia	1,072	1,111
	U.S. - Africa	1,072	1,111
	U.S. - Oceania	1,072	1,111
	U.S. - Other	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Latin America	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Europe	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Asia	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Africa	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Oceania	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Other	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Europe	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Asia	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Africa	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Oceania	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Other	1,072	1,111
	Europe - Asia	1,072	1,111
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	Africa - Other	1,072	1,111
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	Other - Other	1,072	1,111
	U.S. - Canada - Latin America	1,072	1,111
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	U.S. - Africa - Other	1,072	1,111
	U.S. - Oceania - Other	1,072	1,111
	U.S. - Other - Other	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Latin America - Europe	1,072	1,111
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	Canada - Latin America - Africa	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Latin America - Oceania	1,072	1,111
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	Canada - Asia - Oceania	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Asia - Other	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Africa - Oceania	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Africa - Other	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Oceania - Other	1,072	1,111
	Canada - Other - Other	1,072	1,111
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	Latin America - Europe - Africa	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Europe - Oceania	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Europe - Other	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Asia - Africa	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Asia - Oceania	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Asia - Other	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Africa - Oceania	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Africa - Other	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Oceania - Other	1,072	1,111
	Latin America - Other - Other	1,072	1,111
	Europe - Asia - Africa	1,072	1,111
	Europe - Asia - Oceania	1,072	1,111
	Europe - Asia - Other	1,072	1,111
	Europe - Africa - Oceania	1,072	1,111
	Europe - Africa - Other	1,072	1,111
	Europe - Oceania - Other	1,072	1,111
	Europe - Other - Other	1,072	1,111
	Asia - Africa - Oceania	1,072	1,111
	Asia - Africa - Other	1,072	1,111
	Asia - Oceania - Other	1,072	1,111
	Asia - Other - Other	1,072	1,111
	Africa - Oceania - Other	1,072	1,111
	Africa - Other - Other	1,072	1,111
	Oceania - Other - Other	1,072	1,111
	Other - Other - Other	1,072	1,111

[illegible]

Conv. Dates—1938	Cur. Conv. Yld. Rate—1938	Ant. Security
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[illegible]

of less than 10%.

Woodbury	8 1/2% 70 Dec	90%	15 Jan 81	1 Nov 83	D401 - D 776
Pharm Mktg	8 1/4% Jul	85%	30 Sep 81	maturity	\$ 20
Chem Int	9% 95 May	100	5 Sep 80	maturity	\$ 12 1/2

[illegible]

For the Week Ending March 2, 1988

[illegible]

## 1984 Management Development Programs

Institute for Management: June 17 to July 13 and July 15 to August 10

**The Institute for International Management: September 2 to 21 (Switzerland)**  
A three week program for international executives responsible for domestic or foreign based businesses.

*For further information write or call:*

Executive Programs  
Northwestern University  
James L. Allen Center  
Evanston, Illinois 60201 USA  
(312) 864-9270 Cable EXECPROGS

\_\_\_\_\_

**J.L. Kellogg**  
**Graduate School of**  
**Management**  
NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY



## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Yield at offer	Price and week	Terms
<b>FLOATING RATE NOTES</b>							
Arbutnot Latham Finance	\$ 30	1992	3/16	100	—	99.65	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Callable at 100 in 1986.
Bank of Seoul & Trust	\$ 20	1989	1/4	100	—	—	Over 6-month Libor for first 3 years, and 1/4 over for last 2 years. Callable and redeemable at 100 in 1987. Floating rate certificates of deposit.
Danske Olie & Naturgas	\$100	1999	1/4	100	—	99.78	Over 3-month Libor, fixed monthly but paid quarterly. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Redeemable at 100 in 1996 and callable at 100 in 1995.
Equitable Overseas Finance	\$ 50	1994	1/4	100	—	98.50	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Callable at 100 in 1989.
Great Western Overseas Finance	\$100	1994	1/4	100	—	98.70	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Redeemable at 100 in 1989 and 1991 and callable at 100 in 1987.
Banque Indosuez	\$150	1999	1/4	100	—	—	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurodollars. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%.
Industrial Bank of Finland	\$ 40	1994	1/4	100	—	99.50	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurodollars. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. First callable at 100 in 1995.
Thailand	\$ 85	2000	1/4	100	—	99.25	Over 6-month Libor, fixed quarterly but paid semi-annually. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Redeemable at 100 in 1994 and 1997.
<b>FIXED-COUPON</b>							
Digital Equipment Overseas Finance	\$150	1989	11 1/4	100	11 1/4	99.25	Noncallable. Increased from \$100 million.
Illinois Power Finance	\$100	1992	12 1/2	100	12 1/2	97.00	First callable at 101 1/2 in 1989.
Int'l Paper Overseas Finance	\$ 75	1991	12	99 1/2	12 1/2	97.50	First callable at 101 in 1988.
Montreal	\$ 70	1991	12 1/2	100	12 1/2	97.75	Callable at 102 in 1985.
Texas Instruments Finance	\$150	1991	11 1/2	99 1/2	11 1/2	97.25	First callable at 100 in 1989.
Austria	DM 200	1994	7 1/2	100 1/4	7 1/2	—	First callable at 101 1/2 in 1991.
Ferrovie dello Stato	DM 100	1991	8	99 1/2	8 1/2	99.50	Noncallable.
Finsinger Institut	DM 30	1989	7 1/2	100	7 1/2	—	Private placement.
IADB	\$ 60	1991	11 1/2	99 1/2	11 1/2	—	Noncallable.
SINCE	\$ 60	1994	11 1/2	100	11 1/2	—	Noncallable.
Austrailo & New Zealand Bank	ECU 50	1991	10 1/2	100 1/4	10 1/2	—	Noncallable.
RATP	ECU 40	1992	10 1/2	open	—	99.13	First callable at 100 1/2 in 1989. Sinking fund to start in 1990 to produce a 7.03-yr average life. Price to be set Mar. 7.
RATP	ECU 20	1994	11	open	—	98.75	First callable at 100 1/2 in 1991. Sinking fund to start in 1992 to produce a 9.5-yr average life. Price to be set Mar. 7.
South Africa	ECU 40	1999	11 1/4	100	11 1/4	98.38	Coupon may be reset or bonds called at 100 in 1989 and 1994. Redeemable at the same dates.
Eurofina	¥10,000	1994	7 1/2	100	7 1/2	—	First callable at 101 in 1989.
<b>EQUITY-LINKED</b>							
Casio Computer	\$ 80	1989	5 1/2	100	5 1/2	98.25	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at no premium over Friday's closing price.
Fujitsu	\$180	1999	open	100	—	101.50	Coupon indexed at 3%. Convertible into company's shares at an anticipated 5% premium. Terms to be set Mar. 6.
Tokyo Electric	\$ 70	1989	6 1/2	100	6 1/2	—	Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at a 0.625% premium.
Nippon Flour Mills	DM 30	1989	3 1/4	100	3 1/4	—	Each \$5,000-DM bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at a 2.56% premium.

## New FRN Formula Helps Banks on Mismatches

(Continued from Page 9)  
32 basis points cheaper than the three-month rate. Over the past two years, the difference has averaged 27 basis points.

An estimated 10 basis points of this difference is illusory, due to measuring a compounded monthly and quarterly rate. Nevertheless, that still leaves up to 20 risk-free basis points to be picked up by purchasers mismatching their funding to coupon-payment dates.

With a front-end commission of 31 basis points, the cost of money to Danish Oils & Natural Gas to the 12-year "pmt" is a low 15.1 basis points — the lowest cost yet achieved by a Danish borrower.

The other FRNs were of the classic variety priced over the three- or six-month interbank rate and paid at the same cadence.

The best received of the fixed-coupon dollar paper was Digital Equipment's \$100-million of five-year notes, offered at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent. This was the first of the new issues announced last week and benefited from being the shortest maturity.

At the low point, the notes traded at a discount of 1 1/2 points but by Friday the price was back up to 99 1/2.

Texas Instruments and International Paper fared less well with seven-year maturities. TI's \$150 million of 11 1/2-percent notes were offered at 99 1/2 and traded as low as 96 1/2 before closing the week at 97 1/2. IP's \$75 million of 12-percent notes, offered at 99 1/2, fell to 97 before closing at 97 1/2.

The domestic paper of all three issuers is rated double-A. Illinois Power, whose domestic debt is rated single-A, had a much harder

time of it. The \$100 million of seven-year notes it offered at par bearing a coupon of 12 1/2 percent tumbled 3 1/2 points before ending the week at a discount of 3 points.

Montreal, which sold \$70 million of seven-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 12 1/2 percent, did not do much better. These notes traded as low as 97 before closing the week at 97 1/2.

Bankers estimated that these borrowers all saved about a quarter of a percentage point by tapping the Eurobond market rather than the domestic U.S. market. In light of this saving and in the expectation that rates are headed higher, borrowers who had been delaying coming to the market are now in a big rush to raise money.

What is noteworthy, however, is that the saving vis-à-vis the New York market is narrowing. Not many weeks ago, a double-A borrower could save at least half a percentage point by offering a lower coupon on a Eurobond than New York investors would demand.

In the Deutsche mark sector, banks set a March calendar of 12 issues for a face value of 2.03 billion DM. One reason for the decline from the 15 issues totaling 2.4 billion DM in the period just ended is that it covered six weeks from

mid-January to the end of February.

In any event, the appreciating currency and the relatively modest calendar sent investors racing after what paper they could find. The rush was also fueled by the last-minute decision by Ferrovie dello Stato to market only 100 million DM of seven-year bonds rather than the 200 million DM that had been expected.

Priced at 99 1/2 and bearing a coupon of 8 percent, the notes ended the week at 99 1/2.

The first of the March issues was a 200-million-DM, 10-year bond for Austria. The paper, bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent, was priced at a premium of 100 1/2 to yield 7.59 percent. Also offered was a 30-million-DM private placement for the Finance Institute for Danish Industry. These five-year notes were priced at par bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

The sharp appreciation of the yen late Friday in New York should contribute to Eurofina's Euroyen issue having an even greater success than it initially received. The 10 billion yen of 10-year bonds are being offered at par bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

The European Currency Unit market was the scene of some quiet feather ruffling last week. Belgian banks have aimed to dominate this

## Banks Rush to Finance Corporate Takeovers

By Carl Gewirtz

*International Herald Tribune*  
PARIS — If ever there was a question about how liquid the international banking system is, it was answered last week.

In the space of a few days, Atlantic Richfield put together a \$12-billion loan, presumably to finance a friendly takeover bid for Gulf Oil. This ranks as the largest single international loan ever organized.

To that can be added the \$650 million Royal Dutch/Shell is seeking to help finance the purchase of

He cautioned that less domestic lending by banks does not mean every less developed country would get more money. "There are prudential obstacles," he said.

To the market for sovereign loans, Hungary, which late last month arranged a \$150-million bankers acceptance facility, is again in the market. A five-year credit facility is currently being organized by Arab Banking Corp. for at least \$40 million and maybe more, depending on the market response.

The operation is a cash-management facility, designed to provide the Hungarians with liquidity to cover the troughs in their foreign income. Thus, while the facility is available for five years, drawings can only total a maximum of three years.

The Hungarians are paying a front-end commission of 1/4 percent and a commitment fee of 1/4 percent on any undrawn amount of the loan. Interest on money drawn will be set at 1 percentage point over Libor.

In Italy, Credito is seeking \$50 million, offering 1/4 point over Libor for the first year, 1/2 point over Libor for the next three years and 3/4 point over Libor for the final four-and-a-half years.

In Portugal, the state petroleum agency, Petrol, is seeking \$150 million for two years. This will be a bankers' acceptance facility, with interest set at 55 basis points over the acceptance rate. The borrower has the right to renew the facility for a second two years.

In Spain, Telefonica is seeking a loan of 100 million European currency units to run for 10 years with interest set at 1/4 point over the interbank rate. During the first five years, if market conditions warrant, Telefonica has the right to convert all or part of this bank loan into an ECU-denominated bond issue.

Indonesia, as expected, increased for a second and final time the size of its eight-year loan to \$750 million. First offered at \$500 million, the amount was increased before general syndication began to \$600 million. Eighty percent of the loan is priced at 1/4 point over Libor and the rest at 20 basis points over the prime rate or 125 basis points over the rate for certificates of deposit.

Malaysia is seeking an eight-year loan of 150 million Canadian dollars. Interest will be set at 1/4 point over the prime rate for the first four years and 1/2 point over thereafter.

At the same time, Malaysia's highway authority is raising a \$150-million, 10-year loan of which about \$100 million will bear interest at 1/4 point over Libor for two years and 1/2 point over thereafter. The remainder will be offered to lenders in Britain as a tax-spared facility with interest set at 1/4 point over Libor for the full 10 years.

The next Asian jumbo is expected to be for Korean Exchange Bank, which is seeking bids for terms on a \$300-million loan. The Koreans are hoping for a reduction in the 1/4 point over Libor they have been paying to a split 1/4-point over Libor.

Meanwhile, Korea First Bank is raising \$20 million through the sale of four-year certificates of deposit that holders can redeem after two years if they desire. Interest is set at 1/4 point over Libor for the first three years and 1/2 point over Libor in the final year.

Colombia's national electric utility, FEN, is arranging a loan co-financed with the World Bank. This will be for \$200 million, of which \$175 million is in dollars and the remainder in yen. The World Bank will take 15 percent of both the dollar and yen loans.

Interest on the dollar loan is set at 1/4 point over Libor for eight years or 1/2 points over the prime rate of U.S. banks. Interest on the yen loan will be set at 40 basis points over the long-term prime rate of Japanese banks.

**SYNDICATED LOANS**  
The three operations amount to \$13.7 billion, or 19 percent of the total Eurocurrency bank credits arranged during all of last year.

This frenzy to finance corporate takeovers stands in stark contrast to repeated statements from bank chairmen around the world about their new, post-Latin American debt crisis strategy for the 1980s.

The banks would like the public to believe that they are no longer in a race to grow big by running after new loans and blowing up the assets side of their balance sheet.

The new strategy, they say, is to concentrate on fee-earning business, or income that goes right into the profit report without affecting the balance sheet. As profits rise relative to the balance sheet, the capitalization of the bank improves and the institution is made stronger.

But the rush to lend Arco \$12 billion must expose this strategy as mere verbiage aimed at camouflaging the banks' withdrawal from lending to the Third World.

"Banks are no less hungry for assets now than they were before," the loan officer of a major U.S. bank admitted.

Henry Wallich, a Federal Reserve governor, said in a telephone interview, "I can't see the bank financing of takeovers."

"It will probably lead to a lengthening of balance sheets," he said, "and the question is whether banks are lengthening them in a way that deprives other borrowers."

But he rejected juxtaposing domestic loan activity with lending to the Third World. "The two are not at all comparable," he said.

sector of the market because the major placement of these issues is with Belgian investors. The banks have attempted to set up a queue system for new issues and were mightily annoyed when Credit Commercial de France decided to jump the queue by selling a 40-million-ECU bond for South Africa.

In addition to the timing, the amount was also larger than had been originally talked about. As a result, the Belgian banks decided to boycott the deal. But their failure to have deleterious impact on the success is being hailed, at least in the French banking community, as proof that the market is bigger than just Belgium and that the Belgian banks do not control the market.

The maximum maturity on the South African paper is 15 years. But every five years investors have the right to request redemption and the borrower has the right to call the issue. If South Africa decides out to call the issue, the coupon at each five-year renewal may be altered.

The offering coupon is 11 1/4 percent, reflecting the difficulty of placing the paper because of South Africa's discriminatory racial policies.

In contrast, Australia & New Zealand Bank is paying 10 1/2 percent for a seven-year issue of 50 million ECU.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

These securities have been sold outside the United States. New Issue, February, 1984.

**Boston International Finance Corporation N.V.**  
(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)  
ECU 16,000,000  
10 3/4% 1984-1989 Guaranteed Bonds

Irrevocably and Unconditionally Guaranteed by  
**BANK OF BOSTON CORPORATION**



**BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.**  
**BANK OF BOSTON, S.A.**  
**BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.**  
**AMBO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED**  
**CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE**  
**ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO**  
**N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED**  
**BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.**  
**DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT**  
**KREDITSBANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP**  
**SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.**

## WESTERN DESERT OPERATING PETROLEUM Co.

**"WEPCO"**

## INVITATION TO INTERNATIONAL TENDER

Western Desert Operating Petroleum Co. "WEPCO" invites tenderers to submit their qualifications accompanied by their best offers to supply paints, surface preparation and pointing of it's onshore and offshore operating gas production and processing facilities at Meadia site 30 km. from Alexandria.

Tender documents can be withdrawn from "WEPCO" head office - Alexandria starting from 26th, of February, 1984, against payment of E.£300.

Closing date for submitting offers is:  
Noon 22nd, of March, 1984.

Those interested should contact:

**General Operations Manager "WEPCO"**  
**Borg el Saghr Building**  
**P.O. Box:412 Alexandria - Egypt**  
**Telex: 54075 UN**

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SHAREHOLDERS

## FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND NV

Registered Office: Schottegatweg Oost, Salinja, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

Please take notice that the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders of Fidelity International Fund N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2.00 p.m. at Schottegatweg Oost, Salinja, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on March 15, 1984.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

- Report of the Management.
- Election of six Managing Directors. The Chairman of the Management proposes the re-election of the following six existing Managing Directors: Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M.S. Patton, James E. Tonner.
- Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1983.
- Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders, including payment on March 9, 1984 of an interim dividend in respect of the fiscal year ended November 30, 1983 in the amount of \$0.30 per share to shareholders of record on February 24, 1984.

5. Proposal, recommended by Management, to amend article 4 of the Corporation's articles of incorporation to decrease the Corporation's authorized capital to \$1,000,000 from \$1,500,000.

6. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.

7. Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in

Pembroke, Bermuda, from Fidelity International Management Limited to London, or from the Banks listed below, to the Corporation at the following address: Fidelity International Fund N.V., c/o Maduro & Curjel's Trust Company N.V., P.O. Box 305, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares obtained and filed in the manner described in the preceding sentence. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit their shares, or a certificate of deposit thereof, with the Corporation at Schottegatweg Oost, Salinja, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefor, which receipt will entitle said bearer shareholder to exercise such rights.

All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 1.00 p.m. on March 15, 1984, in order to be used at the Meeting.

By order of the Management  
Charles T.M. Collins  
Secretary

Fidelity International Management Limited  
20 Abchurch Lane,  
London EC4N 7AL, England

The Bank of Bermuda Limited  
Hamilton, Bermuda

Bank Julius Bär & Co.  
Bahnhofstrasse 36,  
Zurich, Switzerland

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg  
43, Boulevard Royal,  
Luxembourg

**FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND NV** is a diversified international equity investment company established in the Netherlands Antilles and managed by Fidelity International Ltd of Bermuda. The investment objective of the Fund is to seek maximum capital appreciation. At February 1, 1984 the Fund's assets were invested 64% in the U.S., 11% in Japan, 6% in the Netherlands, 5% in the U.K., 4% in Switzerland and 10% in cash and miscellaneous.

The Fund was launched in February 1969, is now valued at \$32m and the share price has risen 516% from \$9.40 to \$57.90 at February 1, 1984.

Copies of the latest quarterly and annual reports can be obtained from Fidelity International at:

P.O. Box 670, Pembroke Hall,  
East Broadway, Pembroke,  
Hamilton, Bermuda  
Tel: (809) 295 0665  
Telex: 0280 3318

9, Bond Street,  
St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.  
Tel: (0534) 71696  
Telex: 4192260

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 5, 1984

\$25,000,000

**FECSA**

(Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña, S.A.)

Dollar Notes due 1992

The undersigned arranged the direct placement of the above Notes with institutional investors.

**Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.**  
Incorporated

**DEVOE-HOLBEIN INTERNATIONAL, N.V.**  
As of January 13, 1984  
- PERSON, HOLDING & PERSON N.V.  
Huismanstraat 214, 1018 BS AMSTERDAM  
The Netherlands  
Phone: (0) 20-211180. Telex: 12116

**Viking Resources International N.V.**  
N.A.V. as of 29-2-84  
\$51.30

**INFORMATION:**  
Fischer, Hühling & Partner N.V.,  
Huismanstraat 214, Amsterdam.

**Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)**

Price	May	Aug.	Nov.
30	200.2250	198.2250	—
40	200.1500	198.1500	—
50	198.1250	198.1250	—
60	196.1000	196.1000	—
70	194.0750	194.0750	—

Gold: 340.2500

**Valcom White Weld S.A.**  
1, Quai de Montebello  
3211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel: 31 02 51 - Telex: 28305



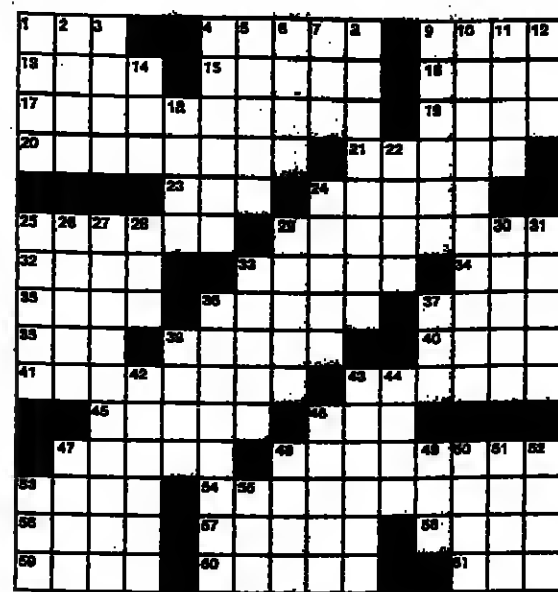
NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over-the-Counter market activity for the week ending March 3, 1984. The following table shows the volume of trading in over-the-counter securities, measured in millions of shares, for the week ending March 3, 1984. The table is divided into two sections: "Over-the-Counter" and "Over-the-Counter".

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
AA	100	100	100	100	0
AB	100	100	100	100	0
AC	100	100	100	100	0
AD	100	100	100	100	0
AE	100	100	100	100	0
AF	100	100	100	100	0
AG	100	100	100	100	0
AH	100	100	100	100	0
AI	100	100	100	100	0
AJ	100	100	100	100	0
AK	100	100	100	100	0
AL	100	100	100	100	0
AM	100	100	100	100	0
AN	100	100	100	100	0
AO	100	100	100	100	0
AP	100	100	100	100	0
AQ	100	100	100	100	0
AR	100	100	100	100	0
AS	100	100	100	100	0
AT	100	100	100	100	0
AV	100	100	100	100	0
AW	100	100	100	100	0
AX	100	100	100	100	0
AY	100	100	100	100	0
AZ	100	100	100	100	0
BA	100	100	100	100	0
BB	100	100	100	100	0
BC	100	100	100	100	0
BD	100	100	100	100	0
BE	100	100	100	100	0
BF	100	100	100	100	0
BG	100	100	100	100	0
BH	100	100	100	100	0
BI	100	100	100	100	0
BJ	100	100	100	100	0
BK	100	100	100	100	0
BL	100	100	100	100	0
BM	100	100	100	100	0
BN	100	100	100	100	0
BO	100	100	100	100	0
BP	100	100	100	100	0
BQ	100	100	100	100	0
BR	100	100	100	100	0
BS	100	100	100	100	0
BT	100	100	100	100	0
BV	100	100	100	100	0
BW	100	100	100	100	0
BX	100	100	100	100	0
BY	100	100	100	100	0
BZ	100	100	100	100	0
CA	100	100	100	100	0
CB	100	100	100	100	0
CC	100	100	100	100	0
CD	100	100	100	100	0
CE	100	100	100	100	0
CF	100	100	100	100	0
CG	100	100	100	100	0
CH	100	100	100	100	0
CI	100	100	100	100	0
CJ	100	100	100	100	0
CK	100	100	100	100	0
CL	100	100	100	100	0
CM	100	100	100	100	0
CN	100	100	100	100	0
CO	100	100	100	100	0
CP	100	100	100	100	0
CQ	100	100	100	100	0
CR	100	100	100	100	0
CS	100	100	100	100	0
CT	100	100	100	100	0
CV	100	100	100	100	0
CW	100	100	100	100	0
CX	100	100	100	100	0
CY	100	100	100	100	0
CZ	100	100	100	100	0
DA	100	100	100	100	0
DB	100	100	100	100	0
DC	100	100	100	100	0
DD	100	100	100	100	0
DE	100	100	100	100	0
DF	100	100	100	100	0
DG	100	100	100	100	0
DH	100	100	100	100	0
DI	100	100	100	100	0
DJ	100	100	100	100	0
DK	100	100	100	100	0
DL	100	100	100	100	0
DM	100	100	100	100	0
DN	100	100	100	100	0
DO	100	100	100	100	0
DP	100	100	100	100	0
DQ	100	100	100	100	0
DR	100	100	100	100	0
DS	100	100	100	100	0
DT	100	100	100	100	0
DV	100	100	100	100	0
DW	100	100	100	100	0
DX	100	100	100	100	0
DY	100	100	100	100	0
DZ	100	100	100	100	0
EA	100	100	100	100	0
EB	100	100	100	100	0
EC	100	100	100	100	0
ED	100	100	100	100	0
EE	100	100	100	100	0
EF	100	100	100	100	0
EG	100	100	100	100	0
EH	100	100	100	100	0
EI	100	100	100	100	0
EJ	100	100	100	100	0
EK	100	100	100	100	0
EL	100	100	100	100	0
EM	100	100	100	100	0
EN	100	100	100	100	0
EO	100	100	100	100	0
EP	100	100	100	100	0
EQ	100	100	100	100	0
ER	100	100	100	100	0
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FQ	100	100	100	100	0
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JT	100	100	100	100	0
JV	100	100	100	100	0
JW	100	100	100	100	0
JX	1				









**ACROSS**

1 The —, rock group  
4 Word with boat or cycle  
9 Apparatus for skiers  
13 Verdi opera: 1871  
15 Cremona violinmaker  
16 Decorate again  
17 "The Tempest"  
19 Of the ear  
20 Poker hand  
21 Actress Ekland  
23 Edmond O'Brien film  
24 Short-billed bird  
25 Rue  
29 Game featuring pantomime  
32 160 square rods  
33 Tharp's "Push Comes to —"  
34 Actress Gardner  
35 Ross creation  
36 "Dum —" spiro  
37 Author Hunter  
38 Between tic and toe  
39 Golden (baseball award)  
40 First woman astronaut

**DOWN**

41 Resembling a star  
43 Former U.A.W. head  
45 Retains  
46 — Magnon man  
47 Inclines  
48 What adulterers employ  
53 Cheat  
54 "The White Sister"  
56 Inactive  
57 New York city  
58 Krupa or Ellington  
59 He played Hopalong Cassidy  
60 Dusky  
61 Click beetle

**1000**

1 Wits  
2 Trumpeter Al  
3 Bullseye  
4 Fantastic fiction  
5 Scottish Indian  
6 Baffling him  
7 Baffling him  
8 John Wayne film: 1958  
9 Russian  
10 "The Rat" (award)  
11 Mine passage  
12 Lepidoptera  
13 — and tucker  
14 — glance  
15 — de-camp  
16 Steakhouse order  
17 Farm task  
18 Oodles and  
19 Brilliance  
20 "The Swan"  
21 Col.'s command  
22 Onion's relative  
23 Avoid  
24 More rational  
25 Dalmatian  
26 Features  
27 Paul Newman film: 1977  
28 Period  
29 A musical Campbell  
30 Gave out information surreptitiously  
31 Salinger's — and  
32 Zooey  
33 "Portnoy's Complaint" author  
34 Like a whistle?  
35 Italian resort  
36 Took a jet  
37 Children's game  
38 Ogled  
39 City NINE of  
40 Lake Tahoe  
41 North Sea feeder  
42 — and tucker  
43 Guidonian note

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## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



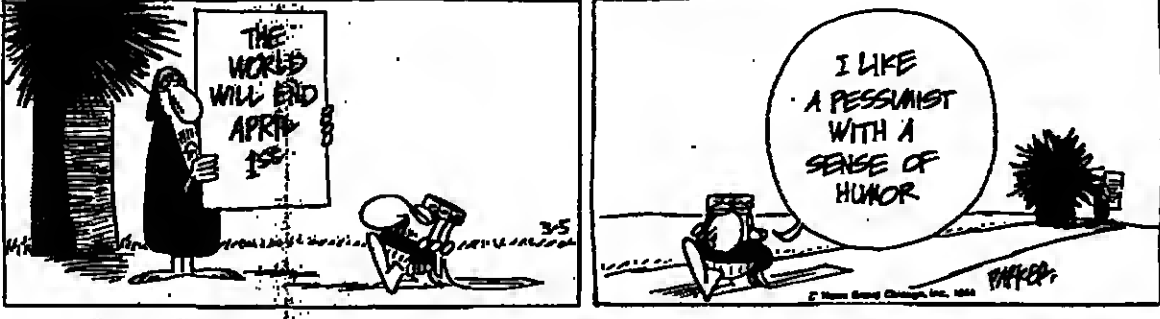
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



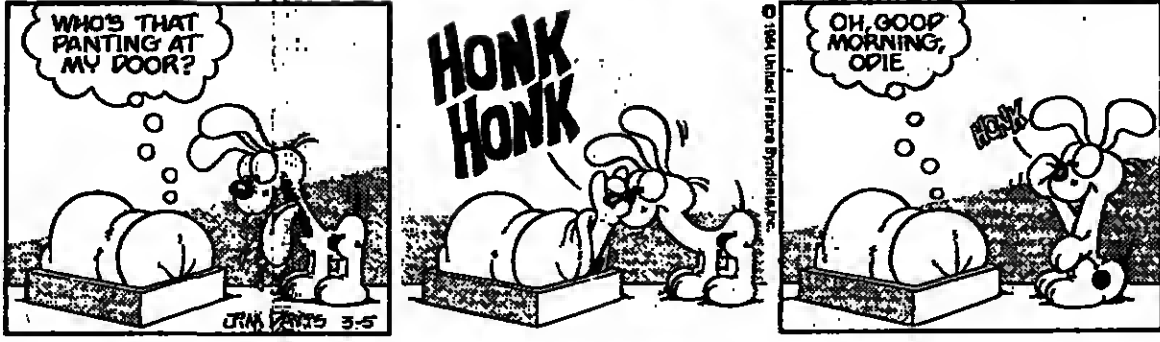
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Dupree Signs With New Orleans of USFL

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Running back Marcus Dupree, 19, signed a five-year, \$6 million contract Saturday to play professional football with the New Orleans Breakers of the United States Football League, spurring his final two years of collegiate eligibility. The Breakers' owner, Joe Canzano, said the only first-year of Dupree's contract is guaranteed, and that much of the money is tied up in incentive clauses.

Dupree played at Oklahoma before dropping out during last football season and enrolling at Southern Mississippi. The National Collegiate Athletic Association said Dupree would have to sit out the 1984 season to become eligible to play college football again in 1985. He then withdrew from Southern Mississippi in January.

The USFL has maintained that it would enforce its rule against signing underclassmen, but a federal court ruling in a California case has given the league an out. The court ruled that it is a violation of antitrust laws to forbid an athlete employment because of his college standing.

The league announced its compliance with that ruling on Saturday. However, Canzano said that only "if unusual circumstances" would the league sign college football players who have not used up their eligibility. A USFL spokesman said Saturday that some players would have to be dealt with underclassmen who seek to an opportunity to play in the USFL.

The Breakers said Dupree would miss Sunday's game in Oakland against the Raiders but would dress for the home opener March 11 against Memphis.

## Navratilova, Evert to Meet in Tennis Final

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Martina Navratilova, down two breaks before she could win a game, recovered to defeat Pam Shriver, 7-6, 6-4, in a semifinal match of a women's grand prix tennis tournament Saturday and advance to Sunday's final against Chris Evert. Evert was a 6-4, 6-1 victor Saturday over Barbara Potter.

The final will be the first women's match over the best of five sets for 82 years. "I'm curious and excited in anticipation of playing in a five-set match," said Evert, who is ranked second in the world behind Navratilova after having lost to Navratilova eight straight times. "I hope for everybody's sake that it is not a three-set smear."

Shriver had gained the semifinals by downing Hana Mandlikova, 6-3, 7-6, Friday night, while Evert beat Helena Sukova, 6-1, 6-2.

Later Saturday, Navratilova and Shriver teamed to win the doubles championship, 6-3, 6-1, over Jo Durie and Ann Kiyomura. The attendance Saturday of 15,251 at Madison Square Garden was a record for a women's tournament.

Beau, who shot a second-round 71, finished 54 holes in 208, eight strokes under par. Mark McCumber, whose opening round 77 put him far behind the leaders, jumped into second at 210 after a 67 Friday and a 66 Saturday.

J.C. Snead, the halfway leader, followed Friday's 71 with a 72, which dropped him into a third-place tie at 231 with Japan's Tommy Nakajima (71/70). Bruce Lietzke (70/70) and Jim Colbert (68/71) were next at 212.

## China Advances to Davis Cup Zonal Semifinal

KUNMING, China — You Wei of China defeated South Korea's Kim Choon-Ho on Sunday to send China into the Davis Cup Eastern Zone tennis semifinals against Japan.

China's 4-1 victory in the best-of-five second-round series was unexpected against the favored South Koreans.

The Chinese press had not reported the tournament, reflecting the political sensitivity of having the South Koreans compete in China for the first time. It would also have been embarrassing to the Chinese had they publicized a home competition in which the Seoul squad triumphed. Beijing does not recognize the South Korean government.

You won the first set, 6-4. But Kim came back to take the next two sets, 1-6 and 0-6. After a 15-minute break, You wrapped up the match, 6-4 and 6-0.

In the final match, reduced to the best-of-three sets, Liu Shuhua beat Yoo Jin-Sun, 6-4, 6-2, to complete China's 4-1 triumph.

China won the first two matches on Friday, but South Korea, using a strong serve and volley game, took Saturday's doubles match, making the overall score 2-1.

Japan advanced to the semifinals, scheduled for May 4-6, by sweeping the Philippines, 5-0, in Fukuoka, southern Japan.

Japan won both the opening singles Friday then the Japanese pair Toru Yonezawa and Hiroshi Sato overpowered Filipinos Virgilio Sison and Rodolfo Gabriel in Saturday's doubles, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.

Japan wrapped up the victory with victories in Sunday's reverse singles. Tsuyoshi Fukui beat Felix Barrientos, 6-2, 6-1, and Shozo Shiraishi defeated Sison, 6-4, 7-6.

In the opening singles Friday, Shiraishi beat Manuel Tolentino 6-1 and Fukui beat Sison 6-0, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5.

In Hong Kong, Thailand won the reverse singles Sunday to sweep its series with Hong Kong, 5-0. Panornkorn Pongthong beat Rattana King, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1, and Sombit Uamongkol beat Kelvin Ng, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1.

On Saturday Uamongkol and Phadunthorn defeated King and Ng, 6-3, 3-6, 9-11, 6-3, 6-2. Tempers grew frayed in the fourth set when Hong Kong's players said that the Thai were hitting the ball directly at them.

Thailand will meet the victor of the series between Indonesia and Pakistan, which led, 2-1, after Saturday's doubles match in Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

Indonesia, after losing the opening singles, came back to win the doubles when Ludy Wiyono and Wailan Doudal beat Ismail Haq and Nasir Munir, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

In the Americas zone of the Davis Cup competition, Mexico, Chile and Brazil advanced to the second round, scheduled for May.

In Mexico City, Fernando Perez Pascual and Jorge Lozano defeated Glenn Michibata and Bill Cowan of Canada, 9-7, 6-2, 6-4, to give

slam in spades then became an excellent bet for North. There was no assurance that the club suit was solid, and a ruff might be needed to establish it. In addition, there was no assurance that the South hand contained a side entry, so it might have been worthless in any contract but spades.

As it turned out, South's spades were not totally flawless: The grand slam needed a 4-3 split — a 62 percent chance — and this was forthcoming.

Seven spades would have been the perfect contract if, for example, South had held a eighth spade and lacked the diamond king.

Actually, a slightly better contract was available. If she had been willing to give up her record-setting triple raise with a void, North could have used Blackwood to check for aces and kings. The discovery of a

second king in the South hand would have permitted North to choose seven no-trump.

The no-trump grand slam needs a good break in either black suit, improving the chances from a border-line 62 percent to an excellent 77 percent.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

West led the diamond jack.

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## BOOKS

## SMART WOMEN

By Judy Blume. 316 pp. \$15.95.  
G.P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WITH such books as "Dennis," "Blubber," and "Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret," Judy Blume has emerged as one of the most popular authors of fiction for young adults today. Though her easy wit and ability to identify with kids lend these books a kind of emotional accessibility that youthful readers apparently find irresistible, there lies, beneath the chatty, vernacular surface of these books, a solemn sociological impulse. It is as though Blume sat down each time, licked the end of her pencil, and asked herself, "What relevant issue can I explore with this book — teen-age pregnancy? masturbation? or how about menstruation?"

This same didactic tendency, unfortunately, also animates her novels for adults: the first, "Wifey," might well have been subtitled, "How Housewives Cope With Their Boring Husbands and the Suburban Blues," just as this latest one, "Smart Women," might be called "How Women Who Have Divorced Their Boring Husbands Cope With Raising Their Children and Finding a New Love."

A kind of sequel to "Wifey," "Smart Women" is set in a similar fictional territory: a freshly lumbered town — in this case, Boulder, Colorado — where people look as though they've stepped out of a television commercial. Exemplars of the "Me Generation," they all seem to own Jacuzzis — the setting for several of the more intense scenes in this novel — drive BMW's, read Architectural Digest and eat pâté and yogurt. The women attend jazzercise classes, supplement their psychiatric sessions with visits to the acupuncturist and the masseuse, and expend a truly astonishing amount of energy worrying about the quality of their relationships.

In fact, given the time they devote to analyzing and re-analyzing everybody's words and gestures, it's amazing just how messily they improvise their lives. For instance, Margo, a divorcee with two teen-age children, Stuart and Michelle, takes up with Andrew, a friend's ex-husband, whom she's met in a hot tub. Andrew brings up the subject of living together. "They

had lain in bed talking about how fragile, how unpredictable life was and Andrew had asked, 'Would you go to Mexico for a little treatment?' No," she answered, "Would you? Yes, I'd try anything." If it comes down to that, I'll take you."

Andrew proposes "living together in a monogamous, trusting relationship" for six months. Six months, says Margo, "is no good because that would put us right in the middle of May and I can't take the chance that Shari will be going to fall apart this spring, because Shari will be graduating" from high school. "It would have to be until the end of the school year, at least."

If Blume's chatty, vernacular style results in quick, digestible reading, her characters' penchant for psychobabble makes the reader feel as though he were paging through the latest self-help text. Devoid of any real self-knowledge — Margo doesn't even know why she and Freddy got divorced — her characters rely upon phrases like "significant other" and "the limits of limnerage," and they comfort one another with such profound bits of wisdom as "rejection always hurts." Even the children in this book have spent too much time studying Psychology Today.

Clearly one of the reasons for Blume's popularity among adolescents is her ability to empathize with their insecurities and fears; and when she relaxes and lets her teen-age characters in "Smart Women" be themselves — instead of some approximation of what she thinks teen-age characters in an "adult novel" should be — they become believable and real. Their tendency to compare events in their own lives to those in books and television shows; their egocentricity, which makes them see everything in terms of their own problems; and the mixture of tenderness, rage, superiority and protectiveness they feel towards their parents — all these are delineated with skill.

Indeed, Blume's decision to relate portions of "Smart Women" from the point of view of the children works to the novel's advantage; it is far easier for the reader to care about them than their silly mothers and their mothers' silly lovers.

The men in "Smart Women," in fact, are either cartoons or nonentities. Although Andrew, Margo's boyfriend, is a perfectly pleasant fellow, we know little about him except for the following facts: he was once a reporter for The Miami Herald, he now looks like an "aging hippie" and he is extremely accomplished in bed. Lewis, a cardiologist from Minneapolis, whom B.B. — Andrew's former wife — married in Hawaii on New Year's Eve, is richer, but otherwise just as bland and obliging. The other men Margo and B.B. encounter are snobs, opportunists or narrow-minded husbands who believe that women belong behind a stove. "Never hire a man if you can find a woman who can do the same job," B.B. tells her daughter. "Women are so much more dependable."

Carded by this sour feminism, Blume's women come across as narcissists — virtually incapable of talking about anything except their emotional needs and desires. As far as this reader is concerned, they're not smart women, but self-absorbed ones.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MOST players, if questioned, would admit — or indeed insist — that they never raise their partner's suit when holding a void in that suit.

And probably not one player in 100,000 can recall giving partner a jump raise with a void.

The probable ultimate in this department was achieved on the diagrammed deal. North gave her partner a triple raise, from the four-level to the seven-level, when she held a void.

This remarkable effort was made possible by a feature of standard bidding that is not well known: If the opener jumps in his own suit after a jump-shift response, his suit must be solid.

The solid-suit bid was produced by South, and the grand

slam in spades then became an excellent bet for North. There was no assurance that the club suit was solid, and a ruff might be needed to establish it. In addition, there was no assurance that the South hand contained a side entry, so it might have been worthless in any contract but spades.

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SPORTS

# Unbeaten French, Scots Set for Showdown

By Bob Donahue  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A 32-18 French rugby romp over England Saturday, while Scotland was whipping Ireland in Dublin, set the scene for a dream finale when France and Scotland meet in Edinburgh on March 17. A playright could hardly have

## FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

imagined better Five Nations drama. First to be determined has been Ireland's last place. With that business out of the way, Wales and England will contest third and fourth place at Twickenham on the last Saturday. And Scotland and France, now certain to fill the top two slots in the final standings, will each be going for a sweep of all four matches — the grand slam.

For Scotland, it would be the first grand slam since 1925 and only the second since the Five Nations tournament was first played in full in 1910. For France, a fourth slam (its first was in 1968) would be a storybook climax to one of world rugby's most popular careers.

Now 31, Jean-Pierre Rives played, with Jacques Fouroux as his captain, in France's second

grand-slam team in 1977. As captain in 1981, and with Fouroux as coach, Rives achieved the rare feat of a second slam. In Edinburgh while going for No. 3, he will equal the all-time record of 30 international appearances as captain, set in 1965 by New Zealand's Wilson Whineray. Wishing Rives success against Scotland, the president of England's Rugby Football Union, Ron Jacobs, said with feeling Saturday night that the Frenchman "has graced the game."

Meanwhile, previously so-so Five Nations theater has exploded into quality spectacle. The fourth Saturday produced 13 tries — two more than on the first three Saturdays combined. There were only six penalty goals, compared with 33 in the first six matches. In Paris, even a single penalty goal was not attempted in the second half.

English scrumming strength and wiles brought penalties that gave fullback Dusty Hare three of his four first-half goal chances. He succeeded with one, after a tough judge reported what referee Allan Hosie later described as a "slip punch" by French loosehead prop Pierre Dospital.

The lineouts were pretty much

shared, although Hare's second penalty goal punished a French inattention. France more than held its own in the scrums. So the lopsided ball control England needed to starve France's superior backs was not even approached.

Captain Peter Wheeler took hope when Hosie, spotting first an obstruction and then a forward pass, disallowed two early French tries. But French attacking finally paid off in the 33rd minute when fullback Serge Blanco and new right wing Jacques Bègu carried from a scrum. Bègu's expert kick infield gave center Didier Codor-

nou a try that flyhalf Jean-Patrick Lescaur converted.

A Lescaur penalty goal replied to Hare's second, giving France a 9-6 lead at halftime.

Mistakes by French backs enabled 20-year-old left wing Rory Underwood to snatch a loose ball in the fifth minute of the second half and race across the line and around behind the posts for Hare's simple conversion. Not only had England now achieved its first try of the year, but it was 12-9 up — and "we felt the game was ours for the taking," Wheeler would recall.

Instead, setting off fireworks

that French supporters had been clamoring for all season, Rives & Co. scored 23 points in half an hour — four tries, two conversions and a dropped goal.

Lescaur fired a long pass past his centers to Blanco on the burst, and the fullback lacked high for center Philippe Sella to score as the ball bounced amid Englishmen. Lescaur converted: 15-12.

Flanker Dominique Erbat won lineout possession and Lescaur's drop kick ricocheted through off the right post: 18-12.

Courtesy of Erbat at another timeout, and via a ruck, the ball flitted through the hands of both centers for left wing Patrick Estève to touch down in an evasive dive. Lescaur converted: 24-12.

Lineout possession from No. 8 Jean-Luc Joliet, secured by prop Daniel Dubroca, emerged safely from the maul and scrumhalf Jérôme Gallion launched Bègu across in the right corner: 28-12.

Horning in on the backs' scoring act, the forwards won a lineout on England's goal line and stuffed Gallion-cum-half through the back of English forwards like a tank-driven workhorse: 32-12. The 5-foot-8 (1.72-meter) dentist survived the treatment smiling broadly.

Lescaur's 12 points brings him to 46, with a match to go — well within range of the Five Nations record of 52 set last year by Ireland's Ollie Campbell.

## Laidlaw's 2 Scores Pace Triple-Crown Onslaught

International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — Scotland scored five tries to one in a 32-9 rout of Ireland Saturday. After defeating Wales and England in earlier rounds, this gave Scotland its first triple crown, a sweep against three fellow British Isles teams — since 1938. Thousands of traveling fans streamed down from the stands to dance for joy on the Lansdowne Road grass.

Five-foot-seven (1.70-meter) scrumhalf Roy Laidlaw started the scoring with a dancing run of his own in the fourth minute. Fullback Peter Dods converted the try and soon kicked two penalty goals, once after Ireland had collapsed a scrum.

More scrum pressure after a high Laidlaw punt brought a penalty try, converted by Dods, and it was again from a scrum that the 30-year-old scrumhalf scurried across for his second try, leaving the Irish with a 22-0 deficit at halftime. Laidlaw went off concussed and was replaced by Gordon Hunter.

Irish defiance netted a penalty goal by fullback John Murphy and also Ireland's only try of 1984, scored by center Michael Kiernan and converted by Murphy. But the Scots, with flyhalf John Rutherford making the breaks, surged back for tries at the end by center Keith Robertson — converted by Dods — and by Dods himself.

Prop Jim Aitken, at 36 the oldest man in the Five Nations tournament, is undefeated in five matches as Scotland's captain. Saturday's was Scotland's highest score against the Irish and its biggest point margin against them since score-counting conventions were standardized in 1891.

Dods totaled 16 points on the day and has 33 in three matches, with a match left to better Andy Irvine's 1980 national record of 35.

## Five Nations Standings

	Pts	W	L	T	Pct
1. Scotland	4	2	0	0	66.7
2. France	4	2	0	0	66.7
3. Wales	2	1	0	2	33.3
4. Ireland	1	0	1	2	16.7
5. England	0	0	2	2	0.0



Roy Laidlaw, scorer of two tries for victorious Scotland, eluding Irish defenders in Dublin.

# Baseball's Owners Elect Ueberroth Commissioner

By Joseph Durso  
New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — Peter V. Ueberroth, as expected, was unanimously elected the sixth commissioner of baseball Saturday, but he will not take office until Oct. 1, after his work on the Summer Olympics at Los Angeles has ended. Until then, Bowie Kuhn will remain in the job, which he has held for the last 15 years.

The change of command was voted during a two-hour meeting of the 26 major-league club owners, and it ended a 16-month search for a new commissioner. But it was voted only after a historic series of changes in the sport's bylaws had been made — at Ueberroth's insistence.

Under the changes, the commissioner will be strengthened with the added title of chief executive officer of baseball; his power to impose fines on clubs will be expanded from a current \$5,000 limit to \$250,000, and the presidents of the National and American Leagues will report more directly to him. The most revolutionary changes,

though, revamp the system of electing a commissioner. His term will be reduced from seven years to five. But he will need to receive only a majority of the votes of the clubs, with a minimum of five in each league, instead of three-quarters of the votes in each.

Kuhn, whose re-election was blocked by 5 of the 12 owners in the National League, seemed amused at the sudden cancellation of the three-quarters rule after years of controversy. He smiled, and said: "Yes, after all this time, it's a little ironic."

Bud Selig, president of the Milwaukee Brewers and chairman of the eight-man search committee, also expressed a sense of history as well as relief.

"I feel like a man who's been let out of jail," he said.

It was a stunningly fast ending to a long and often tortuous search for a new commissioner and to a bitter split among the club owners. Kuhn, a New York lawyer, served two terms as commissioner but then was denied re-election on Nov. 1, 1982. Since last August, when his

second term officially ended, Kuhn, 57, agreed three times to delay his departure while Selig's committee hunted for a successor.

Ueberroth, 46 and president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, became an early choice in the hunt. But he repeatedly said that he would not leave his present job until after the Olympics ended Aug. 13, and he said as recently as Friday that he would not accept the commissioner's job unless it were strengthened.

On Saturday the owners acceded and unanimously accepted him as commissioner. "I flew here not knowing if they would agree to my suggestions," Ueberroth said. "For all I knew, I might have been flying back to California instead of standing here now."

"One thing, I insisted that Bowie Kuhn stay on the job. There is no way anybody with my background could take this job without a transition period, and he provides the transition. Bowie Kuhn is the commissioner; I start in October. Until then, I will not participate in any decisions," Ueberroth acknowledged that he

had had little direct contact with baseball but, pressed for some observations on the sport, he replied: "From afar, it appears to me from my accounting background, that the game lacks economic viability. I feel the game has the highest integrity of any sport, but has room to improve on drugs and on other areas."

As for the new five-year term, which in his case will carry through 1989, he said: "I think it is proper. Everything in the world is on a fast track. People should have the right to change commissioners."

Ueberroth also traced his candidacy. "I was approached nearly 18 months ago, but I rejected any approach. I said publicly that the best man was Bowie Kuhn and that I would not leave the Olympic job."

"About four months ago, I was approached again. Then, the discussions got very serious a month ago, when they said they were considering someone else. I was playing in a golf tournament in Monterey, and Bud Selig flew there and we talked seriously."

"But I didn't accept until this morning."



Peter V. Ueberroth  
The world is on a fast track.

# Flanders, Kiehl, Johnson Win; Walliser Is Downhill Champion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STE-ANNE-DE-BEAUPRE, Quebec — American Holly Beth Flanders won her first World Cup downhill race in two years Saturday, while Switzerland's Maria Walliser, despite a 13th-place finish, coasted to the season championship in the discipline.

Two World Cup races were held on Sunday. West German Marina Kiehl mastered an icy course here

in the giant slalom at last month's Winter Olympics.

She said Sunday's first two or three turns gave her some problems but that when she hit the icy parts of the course she wasn't worried "because I'm usually good on ice."

Johnson, 19th out of the gate, made up time on the bottom part of the course and was clocked in 1:49.60, knocking two Austrians out of first (Helmut Höflehner and Anton Steiner had been tied for the lead at 1:49.85 before Johnson's run). Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland was fourth in 1:49.89.

It was Johnson's second cup victory of the season and followed his stunning Olympic triumph last month. Not coincidentally, all three races had been postponed by bad weather and were run on soft snow — conditions he favors. "I think I do better on loose snow than most downhillers," said Johnson. "I can get on the edge of my skis and hold it through the turns." Sunday's race had been postponed a day by fog and snow.

Walliser, who won the Olympic silver medal in the downhill, entered Saturday's race needing only to finish ahead of West German Irene Epple for the downhill title. Walliser was well off the pace in

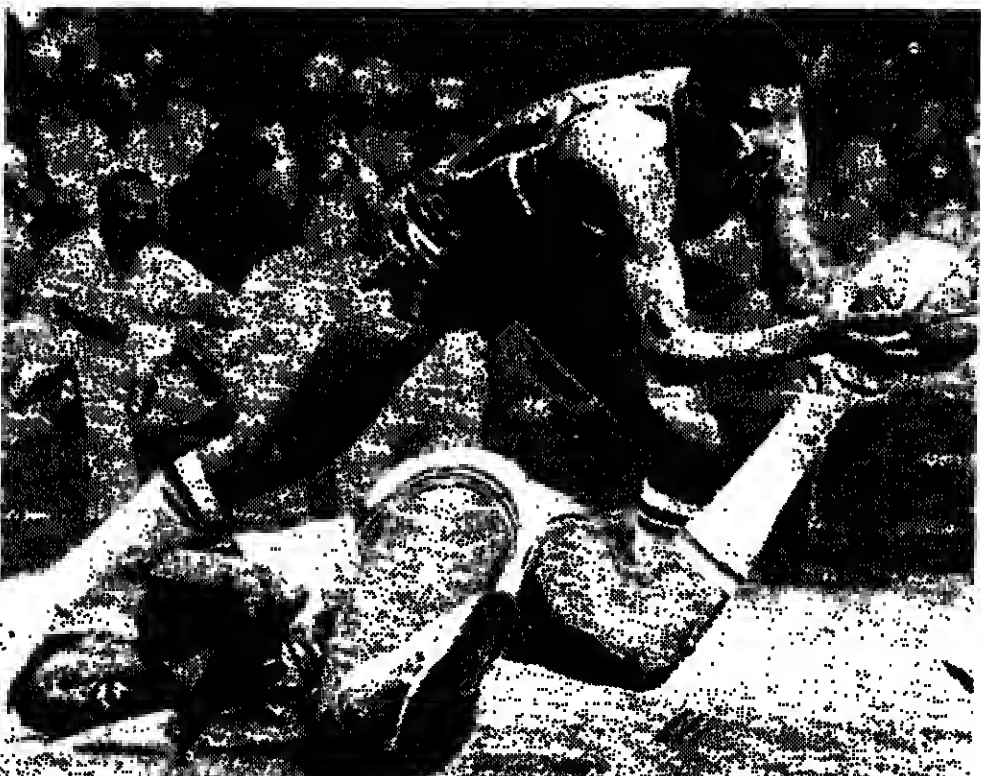
1:31.19, but Epple could do no better than a 19th-place finish.

Flanders, 26, said she had been considering retiring from competitive skiing, but Saturday's season-finance victory made the decision harder to reach. "I might just decide to stay on another year," she

said after negotiating the 2,285-meter course in 1:29.50, better than a half a second faster than second-place Mario-Luce Waldmeier of France. Waldmeier finished in 1:30.20, nipping Austrian Sylvia Eder by one-hundredth of a second.

Flanders, 16th in the Olympic downhill, had not won a World Cup downhill since two triumphs in the 1982 season. Her best performance on this season's circuit was a second at Verbier, Switzerland, in January.

(UPI, AP)



Milwaukee's Marques Johnson decked Bill Cartwright during a scramble Saturday in New York. Johnson also hit a layup with 35 seconds left to ice the Bucks' 111-106 NBA victory.

# Three World Standards Set in Track and Field

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GÖTEBORG, Sweden — Pole vaulter Thierry Vigneron of France set a world record Sunday when he cleared 5.85 meters (19 feet, 2 1/2 inches) to win at the European indoor track and field championships. Vigneron's was one of three world-best records set during the weekend.

Vigneron, 23, bettered the previous indoor best of 5.83 meters, set by Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union on Feb. 10; Vigneron also beat his own world record, set outdoors, by two centimeters.

Pierre Quinon, also of France and the former world record holder, cleared 5.75 Sunday and then passed on 5.80 and 5.85 before failing twice — only narrowly — at 5.90.

After winning the competition, Vigneron made two attempts at six meters but went under the bar both times. The French 1-2 climaxed a competition that lasted nearly five hours.

It was the fourth time the world indoor best has been bettered this winter.

The 5.80-meter of Billy Olson of the United States was broken by Bubka when he cleared 5.81 at Vilnius, Soviet Union, on Jan. 15, and followed that with efforts of 5.82 in Milan on Feb. 1 and 5.83 at Los Angeles nine days later.

In Ann Arbor, Michigan, Sunder Nix of the University of Indiana broke his own world record in the 440-yard dash Saturday at the Big Ten indoor track championships, covering the distance in 46.40 seconds.

Nix's previous record of 46.66 seconds had been set last year at the same meet.

And in Phoenix, Zach Barie of Tanzania won the Phoenix 10-kilometer run in a world-best time of 27 minutes, 43 seconds, breaking the previous 27:48 record of Craig Virgin of the United States.

Virgin's record was equalled by Rob DeCastella of Australia, who finished second.

Barie and DeCastella ran side by side for the final two minutes before Barie surged to open about a two-meter lead with 800 meters remaining. Barie widened the gap to finish 10 meters ahead.

But Barie did not realize he had set a new standard when he crossed the line.

"I really don't know the winning time," he said after finishing the race. "Is it a world record? It's good."

(UPI, AP)

# Time for a Change Takes Flamingo; Favored Devil's Bag Fades to Fourth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HALEAH, Florida — For the first time in his life, Devil's Bag got to show Saturday what kind of stuff he is made of. It was pretty unsatisfactory.

The highly acclaimed 3-year-old, who had been compared to the greatest thoroughbreds of all time, wilted in the stretch and finished a dismal fourth in the Flamingo Stakes, as Time for a Change out-fought Dr. Carter to win by a neck.

Time for a Change displayed the speed, stamina, versatility and courage that Devil's Bag was supposed to have. He battled head-and-head with last year's 2-year-old champion and left him for dead before holding off a determined challenge by the stretch-running Dr. Carter. The winner ran the 1 1/8 miles in 1:47 flat.

Rarely has an early-season race — the Flamingo is the first of seven Grade-I races leading up to the Kentucky Derby on May 5 — figured to reveal so much about the

principal contenders for the upcoming Triple Crown events.

The Flamingo had drawn the three best members of the 3-year-old generation, and it was finally going to show just how Devil's Bag would respond to real pressure; he had breezed to easy victories in all six of his starts as a 2-year-old.

It would show whether Dr. Carter could come back against Devil's Bag, who had whipped him twice last season, by three lengths in the seven-furlong Cowdin Stakes and by six in the one-mile Champagne Stakes. But Dr. Carter had subsequently gone on to win the 1 1/8-mile Remco Stakes, a showing that seemed to indicate he would improve as a 3-year-old over longer distances.

And the Flamingo would show whether Time for a Change belonged in the top echelon of his generation after his impressive victories against lesser rivals at Hialeah this winter (he had won the Everglades Stakes on Feb. 18 with an identical clocking of 1:47, a stakes record). It was widely thought that he did not, and Saturday's crowd of 32,240 let him go to the post at 7-10-1.

The surprises began as soon as the gate opened. Everyone, including the trainers and jockeys of the principals in the field of eight, expected Time for a Change to take the lead and Devil's Bag to go right after him.

But Devil's Bag broke very sharply and Time for a Change came out a bit sluggishly.

"I had expected to be on the lead," said winning jockey Jerry Bailey, "but after he broke slow, he didn't pull me out of the saddle like he usually does. He relaxed so much I couldn't believe it. So I was stalking Devil's Bag instead of having him stalk me."

Devil's Bag, going easily, covered the first quarter in :23-2/5, sufficiently slow that the slow-starting Dr. Carter was on his heels. But Time for a Change drew abreast of the leader, and the anticipated speed duel finally materialized.

They matched strides down the backstretch, reaching the half mile in :46-2/5 and accelerated the tempo to hit the six-furlong mark in 1:09-3/5, as Dr. Carter dropped farther behind.

On the turn for home, Time for a Change put his head back in front, and Eddie Maple started pushing Devil's Bag vigorously.

If he was a champion, that was his moment to show it — to fight back, to draw away. But he offered almost no challenge. Time for a Change put him away, and almost as soon as he did, Dr. Carter was in high gear.

It ever a horse had a race made to order for him, it was Dr. Carter. Two speed horses had drawn each other to exhaustion, and now the stretch runner was going to swoop by them.

Dr. Carter drew abreast of Time for a Change early in the homestretch, but Time for a Change fought back tenaciously to hold him off at the wire.

Behind them, Devil's Bag couldn't even hold on for third; longestshot Rexsso's Hope rallied for show, six lengths behind the leader. There was win and place wagering, but because Hialeah's management didn't want to risk financial losses from heavy show betting on Devil's Bag — who, after all, was a sure thing.

What happened to the 3-to-10 favorite?

Jockey Maple could only shrug as if to say, "I don't know." Probably the crucial factor in the race was physical conditioning. Time for a Change had had three route races over this track and was supremely fit; only one of his main rivals had had only one easy prep race.

But that shouldn't have mattered had Devil's Bag been a superhorse.

(WP, N17)

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division				Midwest Division			
Boston	44	15	74.1	Utah	35	27	56.5
Philadelphia	35	24	59.4	Dallas	33	29	53.2
New York	30	29	50.9	Denver	27	35	43.8
New Jersey	21	38	37.1	Kansas City	27	35	43.8
Washington	27	34	44.7	Houston	24	38	40.0
Central Division				Pacific Division			
Milwaukee	37	24	60.7	Los Angeles	29	30	49.1
Detroit	24	35	57.6	Portland	28	34	41.2
Atlanta	21	38	50.0	Golden State	27	34	41.2
Chicago	22	36	50.0	Phoenix	26	35	40.0
Cleveland	24	34	50.0	San Diego	21	39	35.0
Indiana	18	42	30.0	Pacific Division			
Midwest Division				Pacific Division			
San Antonio	14	46	30.0	Boston	104	Chicago	103
Atlantic Division				Pacific Division			
San Antonio	14	46	30.0	Los Angeles	104	Chicago	103
Atlantic Division				Pacific Division			
San Antonio	14	46	30.0	Los Angeles	104	Chicago	103

## NHL Standings

Wales Conference				Central Division			
NY Islanders	41	23	2	84	294	199	199
Washington	35	29	4	71	266	221	221
NY Rangers	35	29	4	71	266	221	221
Philadelphia	34	30	3	68	264	204	204
New Jersey	14	45	1	34	188	278	278
Pittsburgh	14	45	1	34	188	278	278
Atlantic Division				Pacific Division			
Buffalo	40	21	6	84	264	222	222
Boston	40	21	6	84	264	222	222
Quebec	32	29	3	68	264	222	222
Montreal	31	30	5	67	251	238	238
Harvard	23	38	3	59	238	265	265
Campbell Conference				North Division			
Minnesota	39	24	7	70	290	292	292
Detroit	36	27	7	59	294	271	271
St. Louis	35	28	7	69	282	274	274
Chicago	25	38	5	58	274	281	281
Toronto	25	38	5	58	274	281	281

## USFL Standings

Eastern Conference				Western Conference			
New Jersey	1	0	0	1.000	17	9	65.4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1.000	17	9	65.4
Washington	1	0	0	1.000	14	14	50.0
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0.000	27	34	44.1
Southern				Northern			
Tampa Bay	2	0	0	1.000	40	34	53.8
Jacksonville	1	0	0	1.000	33	14	70.6
New Orleans	1	0	0	1.000	12	18	40.0
Memphis	0	1	0	0.000	2	17	10.6
Birmingham	0	1	0	0.000	6	17	26.1
Pacific				Atlantic			
San Antonio	0	1	0	0.000	10	13	43.5



## LANGUAGE

## Yawners and Sleepers

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — Target: The new word *yawner*. The earliest citation turned out by Nexis, a computerized newspaper morgue run by Mead Data Central that makes life easier for new-word hunters, was dated Jan. 14, 1983: "Normally, the Continental Basketball Association's all-star game is a midseason yawner." That was the lead of a New York Times sports story by Neil Andur and Michael Katz.

"Until the leaders' last six holes," states the next citation, from an Aug. 8, 1983, Times story by John Radosta, "the final round of the championship had looked like a yawner."

The hot, lively new word is *yawner*. Yes, you can find it in old dictionaries, in its ho-hum meaning of "one who yawns" or "something that yawns; a chasm." That's passé. *Yawner*'s new meaning is, in teenagers' parlance, "boring" — more formally, "sleep-inducing; a subject, event, or person that has a soporific effect on an audience."

In Near East Report, a Washington newsletter, M.J. Rosenberg criticized Newsweek magazine in January 1984 for what he believed to be its fascination with "soft" news: "[Fritz] Hollings' detailed budget plan is a yawner. Or so Newsweek thinks."

*Yawner* should not be confused with *sleeper*, a racetrack term for a horse that has not been doing its best in previous outings so that it can win unexpectedly at high odds.

From that shady origin, *sleeper* has come to mean any previously unimpressive person or object that suddenly blossoms or may be expected to attract wide attention at any moment. In the stock market, it is an undervalued security that the investment adviser likes, in the publishing trade, a *sleeper* is a book that sells well for years without being advertised; in the military, it is a delayed-action bomb; in the movie business, it is a film that unexpectedly grabs audiences, and in politics, a *sleeper* is an unimportant-seeming amendment that, who tacked onto a bill, would have far-reaching effect if not spotted by its opponents.

Most uses of *sleeper* have that larcenous or surprising connotation; even in children's *sleeper*, it describes a garment that amazes

lots by prohibiting access to toes. In Herbert Asch's novel "The Sleeping Spy," readers were provided with this definition of the term in spook-speak: "In the parlance of their trade, a sleeper was an agent who had been introduced into a target territory for an unspecified purpose in the future . . . and, as the name implied, a sleeper was expected to remain in place for long periods of time — half a lifetime if necessary — before becoming operational."

A *yawner*, however, has no such sinister overtones. I predict a good future for the word because it responds to a felt need (I have a suspicion that a great many of us feel) for a short word to describe a person lacking in charisma or an issue lacking in gutsiness. Until now, we had to make do with *MEGO*, an acronym for "my eyes glaze over."

Politicians like to use new words, thereby appearing to be au courant, but sometimes flood themselves snoring at the linguistic switch. Consider this exchange about the federal deficit and other issues between Senator Paul Laxalt, chairman of the Reagan 1984 campaign, and CBS reporter Lesley Stahl:

Stahl: "How big of an issue is that going to be?"

Laxalt: "On the deficits? Standing alone? I think it's a sleeper."

Stahl: "What about the fairness issue? Well, you think it's a sleeper?"

Laxalt: "Yes, it's a sleeper."

Stahl: "You think it will come back?"

Laxalt: "No, no, I don't mean it in that respect." The president's campaign chairman paused, gave the matter of with-it lingo some careful thought and came to this conclusion: "I think that maybe I should have said 'a yawner.'"

Let me correct a recent reference to Dr. Fred Cassidy, of the University of Wisconsin headquarters of the Dictionary of American Regional English, as a man who stands "beside the bridge." He points out that *beside* is a transitive verb and *astride* is the prepositional I wanted. One *besides* a horse, but one sits *astride* it. I appreciate that leg up, because I was asleep when I wrote the sentence.

New York Times Service

By Joseph Giovanni

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Just as the family or rumpus room of the 1950s was the "growth" area of the house, the master bedroom — now emerging as an important feature in American houses and apartments. In a state-of-the-art model home built north of Houston to accompany last month's National Association of Home Builders' annual convention, 25 percent of the two-story, 1,500-square-foot (139-square-meter) 3-bedroom house was devoted to the master bedroom-bathroom suite — almost a small apartment within a house that had otherwise grown smaller. At the convention itself, water-jet baths, spas, steam baths, saunas, tanning and fitness machines occupied what seemed to be a disproportionately large part of the 16-acre display areas in Houston's Astro-dome and Astrodome.

The designer of the house, Laurence Booth of Chicago's Booth-Hansen and Associates Architects, says: "The Calvinist bath down the hall is definitely not the trend. The emphasis has gone into a sensuous lifestyle; the master

suite and bathroom are more of a living area than a functional area." The other two rooms on the second floor of the house, presumably bedrooms for children, are barely 9 by 12 feet.

According to Tom Klein, product manager of health, leisure and whirlpool products for the Kohler Co., 5 percent of all new homes built in the United States last year were equipped with whirlpool baths, and over the last three years, the industry's annual rate of growth in the sales of whirlpool-type baths has been 15 percent to 20 percent. Denis Weil, the marketing manager of Jacuzzi Whirlpool Bath says: "We believe the whirlpool product is moving in the mass market. Many builders are considering it as a standard feature in a new house."

Most others start at \$1,200 or \$1,300. Klein says that prices of whirlpool baths are decreasing with their greater popularity.

Starting in the West and Southwest, from the late 1970s, amenities such as the whirlpool and spa have gained in popularity, so that Companies like American Standard — which once specialized in a limited range of bathroom fixtures — now also make products for the recreational bathroom. Jacuzzi, once specializing primarily

## New Splendor in the Bathroom

in whirlpool products, now produces sinks and toilets to create a line of fixtures coordinated in materials, color and style.

The number of water-related products has proliferated to such a degree that there are not only extremely exotic items that would appeal to the accomplished sophisticate but also very sensible items for the common household with rather small bathrooms. Therma-Sol Ltd. of Leonia, N.J., and Sylmar, Calif., sells, for example, a bath-shower stall with both water-jet and steam features: \$3,395 is the suggested retail price. In 1982 Jacuzzi brought out a 4-by-6-foot (1.2-by-1.8-meter) whirlpool bath for two people, at \$2,400 suggested retail. This year, at the home builders' convention, the company presented a 3½-by-5-foot jet-equipped bath, \$1,495 suggested retail, that can be fitted, or retrofitted, into a small bathroom. Although spas might have originated in the West in backyards that could afford the space, the products are now suitable for the space-confined apartments of more urban situations.

At the home builders' convention, there were basically four types of amenities, plus an array of related products — exercise machines and tanning devices — that serve the emerging orientation of the bathroom for body fitness and recreation. Whirlpool baths, spas, steam-bath stalls and saunas make up the four categories, and there are, increasingly, crossover combinations.

A bathtub fitted with jets is a whirlpool bath. Unlike the whirlpool bath, a spa — which can be either permanent or portable — does not normally have a faucet, or "fill," nor a drain hooked into the household plumbing. A bath is essentially a basin that can be filled and drained after every use. The water in a spa is retained and treated with chemicals, and the spa has a heater and filter. A spa might be filled and drained with a garden hose, though there are now combination baths and spas that have the features of both.

The most elaborate whirlpool bath was one presented for the first time by WaterJet, retailing from \$7,500 and to be available this summer. Designed aerodynamically, the tub is called the

BathWomb, and it seats one or two people in a space 6 feet by 3½ feet. In addition to its water jets, its 16-function touch-controlled dashboard features stereo, telephone, facial misting and time and temperature readouts. There is a water-filled pillow headrest that can massage the back of the neck and head at the touch of a button, and a book tray that holds reading material for the literate bather.

Besides the scores of whirlpool baths and spas on display, there were shower and bath enclosures of standard dimensions, with steam and water-jet features. There were, of course, saunas and also enclosures known as "environments" — units with various mixtures of hot air, music, mists and sunlamps. The newest, most elaborate enclosure is the Masterbath by Kohler, at \$17,500. It is an enclosure about the size of a bathroom stall, and it features, besides a regular bath and shower, a whirlpool bath, a sauna, sunlamps, warm breezes, a misting device and a steam apparatus. A digital panel allows the occupant to control the environment. The Masterbath comes with an acrylic or a teakwood interior; faucets are gold- or chrome-plated.

Brenda Burge, a marketing manager for Tumble Development Inc. in West Bloomfield, Michigan, says the company may not install the most elaborate environments in its developments, but she adds: "The industry has changed. The steam-mist units and the whirlpools are available in complete, ready-made packages, so it's easier for builders to include them." Tumble recently installed dry saunas and steam enclosures in the 4,200-square-foot town houses of a recent project, putting a six-foot-long whirlpool in the master bath.

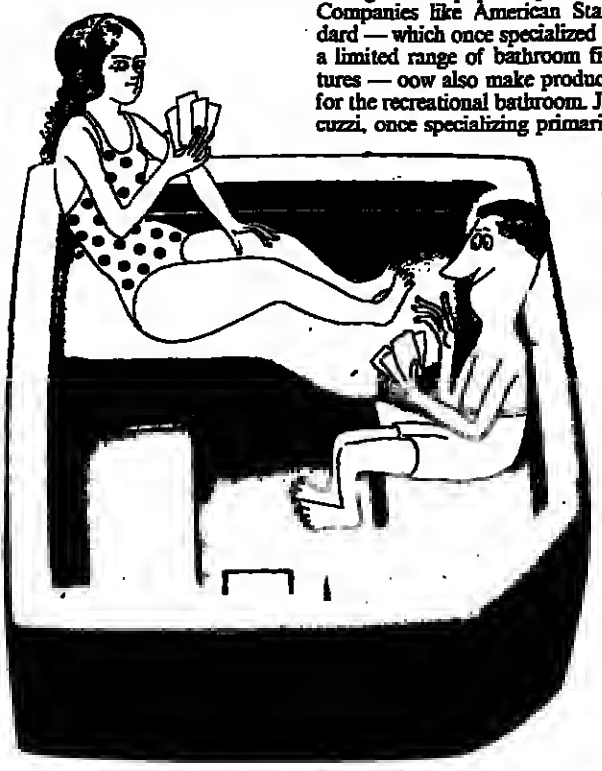
Robert Meyer of Modular Manufacturing Corp., a builder in Conyers, Georgia, who attended the convention, said: "Next to the kitchen, the bathroom is the most important room. It's hard to find craftsmen, so these products make it easier to include these amenities. Unlike a fireplace, which is now a pollution item, they're positive items that help the sale."

When it is a question of installing a sauna, however, Meyer finds

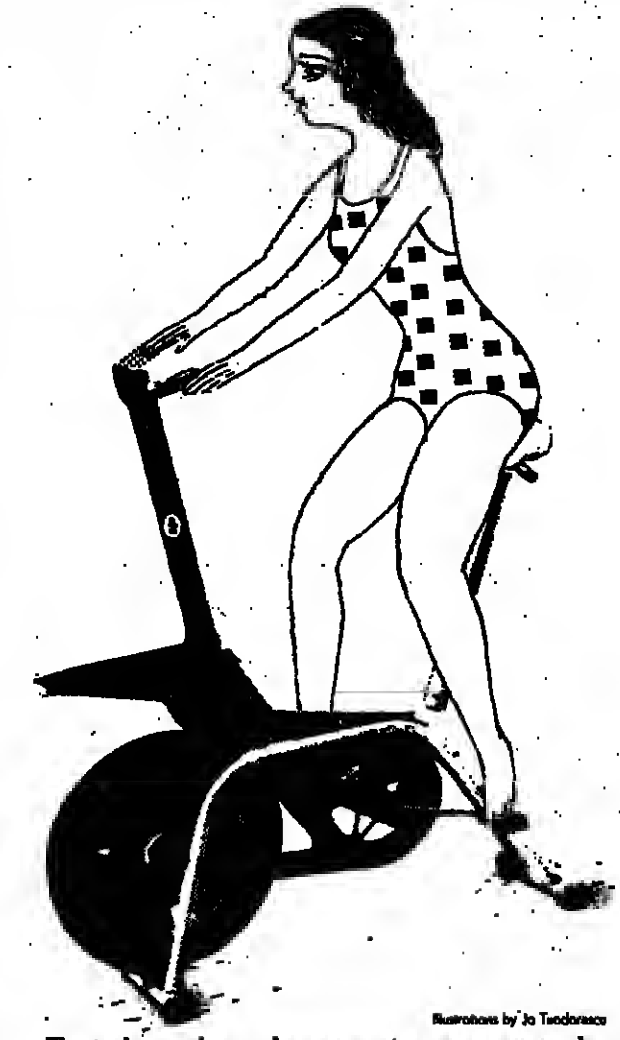
it simple enough to build one without buying a complete unit. He notes that the saunas appeal especially to bachelors but adds that women like them, too: "Women tell me they like the sauna because it cleans their pores and helps them reduce."

The fixtures are sometimes included in areas of a house used for exercise. Booth, the Chicago architect, recently designed an exercise room within a dressing area of a house. Exercise equipment now aimed at the home market includes exercise bicycles, treadmills, rowing machines, integrated exercise machines and weights.

"I think it's a combination of health, relaxation and pleasure," says Herbert V. Kohler Jr., president of the Kohler Co. "Five years ago people didn't think of bathing together, but now there's more of an openness and acceptance of our sexuality. There's less emphasis on being strictly private."



Gericho's spa-lounge for up to five people.



Tunturi exercise cycle; ergometer measures work.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**LISTENING VOLUNTEERS NEEDED** for SOS HELP crisis line in English. Recruitment sessions Wed., March 7 at 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. at American Church, 65 Chas. of Oroy, Paris 7, if you are not possible for you, please call 723 80 80 for special appointment.

**FEELING LOW?** — having problems? SOS HELP crisis line in English, 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel. Paris 723 80 80.

**ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS** in English daily, Paris 624 39 65.

**CONSULTANT PSYCHOLOGIST**, Life Decisions specialist, 01 794 8717 UK.

## MOVING

**ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL**

**PARIS** Despatch International (01) 343 23 64

**FRANKFURT** (0211) 250066

**DUESSELDORF** (02102) 45022

**MUNICH** (089) 142244

**LONDON** (01) 953 3636

**SPAIN** F. GIL STAUFFER (01) 2757348

**CAIRO, Egypt** 501556

**USA** Allied Van Lines Int'l Corp. (0101) 312-681-8100

## THE CARETAKER

**PARIS** Despatch International (01) 343 23 64

**FRANKFURT** (0211) 250066

**DUESSELDORF** (02102) 45022

**MUNICH** (089) 142244

**LONDON** (01) 953 3636

**SPAIN** F. GIL STAUFFER (01) 2757348

**CAIRO, Egypt** 501556

**USA** Allied Van Lines Int'l Corp. (0101) 312-681-8100

## THE CARETAKER

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